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# ARMY

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# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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## THE CAPTURE OF FORT BUFORD.

ERE yet the blood of the troops slaughtered at Fort Phil. Kearny has ceased to cry for vengeance, news of the massacre of another garrison comes thrilling over the wires. The fate of the victims of Fort Buford, like that of their comrades who fell before them, demand our attention to the strife on the borders. We confess our astonishment at the apathy wherewith our people, hitherto, have received the intelligence of this wholesale butchery of their soldiery. A weak frontier post is enveloped by some thousands of Indians, and its entire garrison of eighty souls, including a woman and a child, are slaughtered, not one apparently escaping to tell the tale. It is a story fit to make the blood run cold; but, what with the Connecticut election and the Russian cession, it gets the go-by in popular notice, or waits leisure for journalistic criticism.

The Post of Fort Buford, the scene of the tragedy, is established in the Department of Dakota, commanded by General TERRY. The Department is divided into two Districts, whereof the second, the District of the Upper Missouri, is under command of Colonel I. V. D. REEVE, of the Thirtieth Infantry, whose headquarters are at Fort Rice. In this District (whose eight posts are garrisoned by the Thirtieth, Twenty-second and Thirty-first Infantry) is Fort Buford. It is situated in Dakota Territory at the embouchure of the Yellowstone, which empties into the Upper Missouri, near the boundary line between Dakota and Idaho, in latitude 48° and longitude 104°. Near its site are the ruins of Fort William, and the fort itself was formerly called Fort Union, the name being changed in honor of the gallant JOHN BUFORD. The post was in command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WM. G. RANKIN, Captain of the Thirty-first Infantry, and its garrison consisted of Company C of that regiment. From what we can learn, the gallant commander and all his men, nay, his wife and child, perished in the hideous butchery—about eighty persons, all told. It is averred that Colonel RANKIN, who had for months anticipated his fate from the slenderness of his garrison, "repulsed with his small force the attacks of from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians," with prodigious slaughter, before he and his scanty band of heroes succumbed. What these Indians were, must remain conjectural for a time. Among the tribes most propinquous are the Assiniboines, the Mandans, the Grosventres and the Arickarees, most of whom have lately had bands upon the war-path, and some of whom were reported to be present at the massacre of Colonel FETTERMAN's command. Our old enemies the Sioux were probably well represented among the besiegers of the fort. To add pathos to the piteous tale, there comes a rumor (it cannot yet be much else) that Colonel RANKIN, at the end, shot his wife, to save her from a fate far worse than death.

What comment shall we make upon the double Indian massacre of the Winter past, and the connecting series of minor butcheries? Let us at least de-

mand to have the responsibility of them fixed at last on the proper shoulders. Altogether too long have we been content with the "nobody to blame" theory. It is idle to protest that such occurrences cannot be guarded against. With the country at peace and the whole Army disengaged, with skilful officers, brave men, and immeasurable resources, with our knowledge of the Indians and of Indian fighting perfected by two and a half centuries of hostilities, it is impossible to regard massacres as accidents, which cannot be prevented. What is the cause of the disaster in each case—is it the blunder of an incompetent officer? the cowardice of troops? the lack of men? the ill-chosen and exposed site of a fort? an ill-managed expedition? an improper distribution of forces? Whatever the fault, let it be boldly investigated, traced out, and its repetition made impossible.

Time was, during the Rebellion, when it was needful at times to leave a garrison to its fate, to send out forlorn hopes, deliberately to sacrifice a few men to save an army or a campaign. But it is preposterous to suppose such an exigency upon us now. It follows, therefore, that no "contingencies of war" can be trumped up by way of general excuse for Indian massacres. Colonel RANKIN was not an old officer, having entered the Army from civil life, with his present rank, in the Thirtieth Infantry, at the time the regiment was organized under the act of Congress, just after the outbreak of the Rebellion. But he was an officer of exceedingly good qualifications for his line of duties, being a man of sound judgment and of much experience in the Indian regions. It is averred that ever since the Indians began hostilities at the opening of Winter, he had pronounced the fort untenable, with its scant garrison, against such a force as attacked it. That this avowal was not the trepidation of a fearful man is shown by the valor with which he fought his command to the last. The account itself carries its own comment.

The recent Indian atrocities by which two hundred of our officers and men have died horrible deaths, will, let us hope, open the eyes of our people to the condition of affairs on the Plains. Indian agents, traders, and contractors, have all along been ridiculing the idea of hostilities; the Superintendent of the Indian Bureau "discredited" the news from Fort Phil. Kearny—though he does not now, it seems, discredit that of Fort Buford; Congress dawdled over the transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department. We do not now call for a prompt requital in blood of the late massacres, for we doubt not it will be taken, even beyond the meed of justice. Expeditions are already afoot, others fitting out, for this purpose: with what degree of system, and according to what plan of campaign and to secure what definite and desirable object we know not; but so far as the exaction of vengeance is concerned there will probably be no fear. What we desire rather to insist upon now is the necessity of a new and thorough investigation of our Indian affairs, and the adoption of a thorough policy for the future, based on broad principles, and seeking a fixed object. Skirmishing on the frontier may be good training for recruits—as NAPOLEON is said to use Algiers for the practice of his troops. But when Indian warfare is conducted with such mishaps as of late, it is hardly creditable to us. Above all, let the cause of these recent disasters be ferreted out.

The work of our soldiers at the West is not the lazy, monotonous affair some people would represent it. The past Winter of hostilities with such a foe,

independent of the rigors of the season, shows that it is no gala-work to which they are called. The currency-tinkers and dove-of-peace philosophers who have been accusing our officers of having cosy over-paid places, with nothing to do except to practice against an "inoffensive" race of red men, ought now to keep quiet, for very shame.

"CHICKENS, like curses, come home to roost." Our good cousins, the worshipful ship-builders of "Merry England," were wont to play a shrewd jest upon us during the late Rebellion. The joke consisted in building piratical cruisers in their yards, to prey upon our commerce withal: and the wit lay in this, that, being English made, officered, manned, armed, equipped, provisioned; fitted with English oak and iron and hemp; English all from stem to stern; the very sailing papers English; then, we say, by a conjurer's stroke, presto! the pirates become Confederate vessels-of-war! To put a still finer point on the joke, so soon as this miraculous change was effected, the vessels were straightway disowned by every honest Briton, and the naughty privateers voted to be none of his. They had been built, not for the Confederacy, but for somebody else, the King of Bohemia, or some other potentate requiring a navy. Now, it happens that if John Bull denies the legitimacy of these roving buccaneers, the children none the less insist on their paternity. The "Confederacy" having gone up, they are not disposed to be reckoned *nullius in illis*. More especially, when their careers are run, they instinctively crawl back to die at the place of their nativity.

We all know how gallant WINSLOW sent Professor SEMMES' *Alabama* to rest in the ooze of the British Channel. Then the *Shenandoah*, when her brilliant exploits at burning unarmed whale-ships was over, crept back to Liverpool and to the friends of her infancy. Recently, it is confirmed that the notorious *Sumter* has come to grief near Hull, where she had been ending her race in a peaceful packet business. There is something instinctive in the way the Anglo-Rebel navy avoids the western shores of the Atlantic, and clings to the islands north of the British Channel. We doubt not our friends across the water will be as anxious as we to get rid of the last of these living proofs of the kind of war they waged against us in the "neutral" days of 1861 to 1866.

THE exciting event of the week in the military circles about New York has been the marriage of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LOOMIS LANGDON, Captain First U. S. Artillery, to Miss HATTIE CREAMER, which took place in Brooklyn on the evening of the 3d instant, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER being the officiating clergyman. Colonel LANGDON graduated from West Point in 1854 and participated in the subsequent Florida war. He also served in Texas, and at the outbreak of the war was at Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island. During the war the Colonel served with distinction with various commands in the East and South, for which he was twice brevetted. Colonel LANGDON is also quite clever with the pen, his communications to the JOURNAL always attracting marked attention. We believe that the newly-married couple propose to visit Europe this Spring. While we join our congratulations with those of their friends we wish them a *bon voyage* through life as well as over the deep blue sea.

THE telegraphic order of the 1st instant, from the Headquarters of the Army, revoking the order directing Second Lieutenant James H. Rico, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), to report for duty to the commanding officer of Newport Barracks, Kentucky, has been confirmed.



## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES on the 21st instant issued the following order assuming command under the Reconstruction Bill:

I. In compliance with the General Orders No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Military District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 2d March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be referred to a commission or other military tribunal for trial.

III. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.

IV. Whenever any civil officer, magistrate, or court neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be denied, the case will be reported by the post commander to these Headquarters.

V. Post commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offences when the civil authorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by military commission, provost court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General desiring to preserve tranquillity and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial co-operation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace; and to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration, the Commanding General respectfully and earnestly commends to the people and authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government.

VII. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

VIII. The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Captain J. W. CLOUS, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp; Captain ALEXANDER MOORE, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major J. R. MYRICK, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate; Major JAMES P. ROY, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General R. O. TYLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel CHAS. PAGE, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director.

An expedition under Major-General HANCOCK left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for Fort Riley on the 25th ult. The purpose of the expedition was not hostile, although it is expected to visit the country around the Republican and Arkansas Rivers, where the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other Indians are encamped. The General was accompanied by Captain Wm. G. MITCHELL, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain W. P. WILSON, and Lieutenant J. W. DIXON, Aides-de-Camp, and Lieutenant M. R. BROWN, Engineer. The force consists of Companies A, C, G, H, I, K, and F of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, commanded by Brevet Major JOHN RZIMA; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, and K of the Seventh United States Cavalry, commanded by Brevet Major-General A. J. SMITH; and a battery of the Fourth Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. PARSONS, making in all 1,500 men. The famous Indian Chief, Captain FALL LEAF, with PRETTY LEAF, WHITE TURKEY, GENERAL JACKSON, CHRISTIAN SNAKE, JOHN BATTETE, LITTLE BUFFALO, and others, accompany the expedition, also a large number of braves from the Delaware tribes, who are to act as guides and scouts. General HANCOCK has with him an Indian boy nine years old, one of the survivors of the Sand Creek Chivington massacre. The boy is to be restored to his uncle. It is intended to strengthen the friendship of the peaceable inhabitants, and, if necessary, punish those who are belligerent.

The following is a list of the national cemeteries and the number of persons interred in each:

Congressional, D. C., 151; Old Soldiers' Home, D. C., 5,613; Union, D. C., 1,012; Harmony, D. C., 3,336; Arlington Cemetery, 12,281 (including 2,000 bodies in the vault); Battle Cemetery, D. C., forty; Alexandria Cemetery, Virginia, 3,601; Ball's Bluff, Virginia, fifty-four;

Antietam (not completed), 2,741; Fredericksburg (not completed), 13,274; Richmond, Va. (not completed), 3,052, (all the bodies deposited in Hollywood, Oakwood, Belle Isle, and other cemeteries in the vicinity of Richmond will be exhumed and interred in this grand national cemetery); Poplar Grove, Va. (not completed), 5,007; Danville, Va. (not completed), 12,016; Glendale, Va., 1,197; Seven Pines, Va., 1,356; Coal Harbor, Va., 1,930; Fort Harrison, Va., 813; Winchester, Va., 4,189; Yorktown, Va., 2,180; Hampton and Fort Monroe, 3,741; City Point, Va., 5,463; Andersonville, 12,918.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN, Commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, has re-published the following order, which is referred to in paragraph 164, Revised Regulations for the Army of 1863:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 30, 1859. General Orders No. 24.

I. The practice which prevails, of giving to soldiers, whose term of service is nearly out, furloughs for the remainder of that term, is found to be attended with serious detriment to the interests of the soldier, who is often deprived of his arrears of pay, for the want of his certificate of discharge and final statements, on the expiration of his service. This practice will cease for the future.

At remote interior stations, where the only means of communicating with the settlements is by occasional trains belonging to the Government, soldiers may be discharged one, two, or even three months before their term is out, that they may avail themselves of such opportunities, whenever there is a reasonable certainty that they would otherwise be necessarily detained at the post, for a period very much longer than that so doctored from the term of service for which they are legally held. But in all such cases permission must be obtained beforehand from the commanding officer of the department; except, only, in an unforeseen and extraordinary emergency, when the discharge may be granted by the commanding officer of a post, who will immediately make a full report of the circumstances to the department commander for his judgment of the necessity of the action taken.

By order of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, on the 18th ult., issued the following order:

As early in the Spring as possible, the position of the new post of Fort Lyon having been designated by General MARCY, Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Missouri, the troops from the present Fort Lyon will be removed to that point, leaving a sufficient guard for the public property at the present site, until the material is properly disposed of. When the Headquarters and the company of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops arrive, they will form the guard at the old post, so long as one may be necessary, when they will march to the new establishment. After the removal of the troops, the new site will be the Headquarters, and the guard, left will be considered a detachment from it. The plans of the new buildings to be erected, will be furnished by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

The Paymaster-General has decided that regimental adjutants and quartermasters are considered mounted officers within the meaning of the first section of the act approved March 2, 1867.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE, commanding Department of the East, has issued the following order:

That the Department Commander may be properly informed as to the progress and condition of the schools established at posts within this command, under the provisions of Section 27, of an act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866 (published in War Department General Orders No. 56, of 1866), commanders of posts will forward, at the end of each regular quarter, a report of the school, in tabular form. This report should show the name of the instructor, and, if any, of the assistant instructors, the branches in which instruction has been given, the title of the text books in use, average daily attendance, general conduct of those receiving instruction, and whether or not they display a zealous desire to acquire knowledge, with such other general information as may be deemed interesting.

COMPANY M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, now at Erie, Pennsylvania, has been directed to proceed to and take post at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York.

The officers of the First Infantry and Battery K, First Artillery, gave a ball at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., on Thursday evening, March 19. Our correspondent (one of the guests) writes us that,

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the attendance was large and brilliant. The Army, Navy, Civil Service, and citizens were fully represented. Prominent among the first enumerated were General SHERIDAN and staff, and Brevet Major-General WHEATON, and his beautiful and accomplished bride. The arrangements were most complete and satisfactory, and a more thoroughly enjoyable entertainment it has rarely been our privilege to attend. We should be remiss should we neglect to give emphatic expression of our appreciation of the generous efforts of our hosts for our enjoyment on this occasion.

So much of Special Orders No. 63, current series, from Headquarters Department of the East, as directs the commanding officers at Plattsburg Barracks, Madison Barracks, Forts Ontario, Niagara, Sullivan, Trumbull and Constitution, to enlist for the Forty-second Regiment (Veteran) Infantry has been revoked.

The two companies (E and I) of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Brownsville, Texas, have been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, taking with them their entire equipments, without horses. The commanding officer of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry has been ordered to detail two

companies of his regiment now at New Orleans, to proceed without delay, fully equipped, and without horses, to Brownsville, Texas, to report to the commanding officer of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, to replace the two companies of the Fourth Cavalry. The remainder of the Ninth Cavalry will then proceed, via Indianola, to San Antonio, Texas, for duty under the direction of the commanding officer of the District of Texas.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Fifth Military District, the following changes are made in the stations of troops in the District of Louisiana:

Company G, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, will re-enforce the command at Shreveport, Louisiana; Company K, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, will re-enforce the command at Alexandria, Louisiana; Company A, First U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Pike, Louisiana, will report for duty to the commanding officer battalion First Infantry, stationed in this city. These companies will be relieved by an equal number of companies from the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, to be designated by the regimental commander, and will proceed to their respective stations without delay.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES, on the 20th inst., assumed command of the Department of the South, in the following order:

The undersigned hereby resumes his duties as Department Commander. Brevet Major-General J. C. ROBINSON will return to his station at Raleigh, N. C., and resume his duties as District Commander. Brevet Captain J. W. CLOUS, First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, having joined from detached service, will resume his duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, relieving Brevet Major JOHN R. MYRICK, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, from the operation of General Orders No. 15, current series, from these Headquarters.

THE Military Post of Goldsboro, North Carolina, was established March 18, 1867, by First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain CHAS. SNYDER, Eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding Company E, of that Regiment. Since the 1st of last January, this company has garrisoned Chester, South Carolina, and Fort Macon, North Carolina, in addition to its present station.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, on the 26th ult., directed that, the Ninth Cavalry and Thirty-ninth Infantry having received the necessary number of recruits, the commanding officer of each should at once organize his regiment according to law.

IN accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army, officers on General Recruiting service are instructed not to enlist any man who is unable to speak the English language clearly and distinctly.

## THIRTY-THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry (late Third battalion Fifteenth U. S. Infantry). The headquarters of the regiment are at Macon, Ga.:

Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Macon, Ga., commanding regiment and post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, Brevet Major-General, Macon, Ga., commanding District of Chatahoochie.

Major John D. Wilkins, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Dahlonga, Ga., commanding post.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant O. C. Knapp, Brevet Captain, Macon, Ga., Post Adjutant.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. W. Corlies, Macon, Ga., Post Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Captains—John F. Ritter, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company H, Macon, Ga., member of General Court-martial at Macon; David M. Meredith, Brevet Major, Company D, Montgomery, Ala.; George M. Brayton, Company C, Macon, Ga., member of General Court-martial at Macon; Frederick D. Ogilby, Brevet Major, Company E, New York, General Recruiting Service; C. McC. Lord, Company G, Cuthbert, Ga., commanding company; Wm. B. Occleston, Brevet Major, Company B, Huntsville, Ala., commanding company and post; Geo. K. Sanderson, Company A, Dahlonga, Ga., member of General Court-martial at Macon; C. J. Von Herrmann, Company K, Macon, Ga., member of General Court-martial at Macon.

First Lieutenants—Samuel R. Honey, Brevet Captain, Company F, Dahlonga, Ga.; Robert Harrison, Company C, Macon, Ga.; Theodore Kendall, Company G, Newport, Ky., General Recruiting Service; E. W. Sheibner, Company A, Dahlonga, Ga.; E. B. Savage, Company D, Montgomery, Ala.; John G. S. White, Company B, Huntsville, Ala.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph G. Waters, Company C, Macon, Ga., member of General Court-martial at Macon; F. T. Adams, Company E, Selma, Ala.; Gordon Winslow, Company B, Huntsville, Ala.; James W. Powell, Company A, Dahlonga, Ga.; Joseph L. Tull, Company F, Dahlonga, Ga., Post Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Helarius Dodd, Company H, Macon, Ga.; Lafayette E. Campbell, Company G, Cuthbert, Ga.; Geo. S. Spaulding, Company I, Macon, Ga.

CAPTAIN N. D. A. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, has been directed to transfer such public property in his possession to Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Clay, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Boston, Massachusetts, and upon being thus relieved to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.



## THE U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX.

THE FIRST U. S. VESSEL OF WAR TO DOUBLE CAPE HORN AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—The article in a late number of your journal on the frigate *Boston* has produced the following communication from the *Boston Transcript*, which transferred the article from your paper to its columns:

THE FRIGATES *BOSTON* AND *ESSEX*.—The article in the *Transcript* of the 23d, on the old frigate *Boston*, with the list of the Boston merchants who advanced the money to build her, calls up interesting recollections. The frigate *Essex* was built at Salem about the same time. The *Boston* had rather an inglorious history by the Salem merchants. In 1801, under the command of Captain D. McNeill, she took out Mr. Livingston as the American Minister to France, and there joined the Mediterranean squadron, where she earned no distinction. She returned to the United States, and was laid up at the Navy-yard in this city. In 1812 she and another old bulk by her side (the *General Greene*) were both reported as worthy of repairs. And when this city was captured by the British in August, 1814, both of these hulks, as well as a new frigate and a sloop of war, were burnt. She was a small vessel of only 700 tons, and is stated on the books of the Navy Department to have cost \$119,570. She was probably built hastily and of poor materials, or she would not have decayed so soon. The *Essex* had a trillier career. She was actively employed in the great French war of 1798; afterward in the Mediterranean squadron with Commodore Preble; and with the Coast squadron, under Commodore Rodgers. In the year of 1812, she took the *Albat*, the first British ship of war captured by us in that war, also a packet ship with a large amount of specie; and her subsequent cruise in the Pacific under Captain Porter, where she was finally captured by the *Cherub* and *Phoebe*, was one of the most remarkable events in our naval history. I think she was the first American ship of war that ever doubled Cape Horn. In the bloody engagement of over two hours, in which she was captured, she lost 151 men, killed, wounded, and missing, out of her crew of 254. The present Admiral Farragut was then one of her young midshipmen. She was rated 860 tons, and cost \$139,362, which was advanced by the merchants of Salem. William Gray and E. H. Derby subscribed \$10,000 each. A list of the subscribers was published in one of the Salem papers (I think the *Register*) about a dozen years ago. The cost of both frigates was afterward refunded by the Government with 7 per cent interest. Perhaps some of your Salem subscribers can furnish the above list. J. B. R.

Washington, D. C., January 26, 1866.

I am not able to furnish the list of subscribers to the building of the *Essex* which "J. B. R." asks for, but have gathered a few facts regarding that somewhat celebrated ship which may not be uninteresting.

The building of this ship and her donation to the Government by the inhabitants of Salem—then a small town of nine thousand inhabitants—was thought an act of great liberality all over the country.

The proposition to build the frigate *Essex* arose in the Autumn of 1798. The subscription was filled with alacrity. Colonel Hackett was the draughtsman; Mr. Enos Briggs the master builder. A correspondent of the *New York Gazette*, in 1837, who signs himself "Oliver Oldschool," says he was present in the office of the Salem *Gazette* when Mr. Briggs brought in an advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing timber, etc. Bigelow, the poet, was present. Mr. Cushing, the editor, showed him the advertisement, and familiarly tapping him on the shoulder, said "Sawney, let us have four lines as a caption." In a second they were written:

Next September is the time  
When we'll launch her from the strand,  
And our cannon load and prime,  
With tribute due to Talleyrand.

"That's a good joke," said the master builder. "You have set the time for her launching, whereas I, the builder, have not dared to do it. But I will be very careful to see that you are not a false prophet." And he kept his word, for she was launched on the 30th of September, 1799. The winter of 1798-9 was remarkably propitious for drawing in the timber of which she was built, which came chiefly from Danvers, Topsfield, Boxford, and Andover. It was white oak, green, cut down for the purpose, and the sleds bearing it were in constant requisition from November to March, the snow lying without a drift on the ground the whole period.

Everybody said the launch of the frigate *Essex* was the most beautiful that could be imagined. In 1837 Captain Ichabod Nichols, of Salem, and who has since deceased, was the only survivor of all those who had subscribed to and were influential in forwarding the work.

The following extract from the Salem *Gazette*, October 26, 1798, will show the date of her inception and launch: At a meeting in the Court-house in this town on Tuesday evening last, of those gentlemen who have subscribed to build a ship or the service of the United States, it was voted unanimously to build a frigate of 32 guns, and loan the same to the Government; and Wm. Gray, Jr., John Norris, and Jacob Ashton, Esqrs; Captain Benjamin Dodge, and Captain Ichabod Nichols, were chosen a committee to carry the vote into immediate effect.

So much for her inception. The same paper under date October 1, 1799, has the following account of her launch: To build a navy was the advice of our venerable sage. Impressed with a due sense of the importance of a navy, the patriotic citizens of this town put out a subscription, and thereby obtained an equivalent for building a vessel of force. Among the foremost in this good work were Messrs. Derby and Gray, who set the example by subscribing \$10,000 each. But, alas! the former is no more. We trust his good deeds follow him.

Such was the patriotic zeal with which our citizens were impressed, that in the short space of six months they contracted for the materials and equipment of a frigate of 32 guns, and had her completed for launching. The chief part of the timber was standing but six months ago, and in a moment, as it were, "every grove descended" to put in force the patriotic intentions of those at whose expense she was built. Yesterday the Stars and Stripes were unfurled on board the frigate *Essex*, and at twelve o'clock she made a majestic movement into her destined element, there to join her sister craft in repelling foreign aggression and maintaining the rights and liberties of a great, free, powerful and independent nation.

The concourse of spectators was immense. The heartfelt satisfaction of the holders of this magnificent spectacle was evinced by the cheering shouts and hurrahs of thousands which reiterated from every quarter. The unmitigated seal of Mr. Briggs, the architect of this beautiful ship, cannot be too highly applauded. His assiduity in bringing her into a state of such perfection in so short a time entitles him to the grateful thanks of his country; and we fondly hope his labors have not been spent in vain, for we may truly say that he has not "given rest to the sole of his foot" since her keel was first laid; at least, he will have the consolation of reflecting on the important service he has rendered his country in this noble undertaking.

Captain Joseph Waters, an experienced ship master in the merchant service, was the fiscal agent of the subscribers, and it was generally believed in Salem that he would be appointed to command her, and it is said President Adams did tender him the command of her, which his domestic affairs obliged him to decline. Captain Richard Derby, of the Navy, was subsequently appointed, but previous to her fitting out, was transferred to another ship, and Captain Edward Preble, of the Navy, who had been commissioned

on the 7th of June, 1799, to take rank from the 15th of May, was appointed to the command. It is said in Sabine's "Life of Commodore Preble," that a few months prior to his promotion, the merchants of Salem and Boston, who were building a frigate, had solicited him through their committee—Thomas H. Perkins, Chairman—to allow them to name him to the department as her commander. In his reply to Colonel Perkins, he declined the honor, and announced that pressing engagements would soon compel him to return to private life. Happily the intention was abandoned, and he joined the *Essex* before her rigging was completed. "Oliver Oldschool," the correspondent of the *New York Gazette*, contributes the following anecdote of the Commodore at that time. The gun carriages were not built to his liking. "Who built those gun carriages?" he exclaimed. "Deacon Gould." "Send for Deacon Gould to meet me at the Sun tavern this evening." Deacon Gould made his appearance in the same style that Doctor Franklin met George III. of that name. "What is your will, Captain Preble?" "You do not know how to make gun carriages, sir!" "What's that you say, Captain Preble, I do not know how to make gun carriages? I knew how to make gun carriages before you were born; and if you say that word again, I will take you across my knee and play Master Hacker with you." The quick and fiery Commodore found himself in a predicament, and that the Deacon was equally quick and fiery, and thought best to drop the undignified contention.

The *Essex* was completed, and on the 11th of December, 1799, just two months and eleven days after her launch, was ordered under command of Captain Preble, to accompany the *Congress*, Captain Lever, to Batavia, conveying any merchant vessels that might require it; and to cruise in the neighborhood of Batavia, and particularly in the Straits of Sunda, till our merchant ships should be ready to return to the United States, when they were to take them under convoy and see them safe home. On the voyage out the vessels were separated, and the *Congress* was dismantled and compelled to return. The *Essex*, however, proceeded on her voyage, was the first to carry our flag on a vessel of war around the Cape of Good Hope, performed the service assigned to her in a satisfactory manner to the Government, and returned to New York the 28th of Nov., 1800. No public ship of the United States had made so distant a voyage.

On the 1st of April, 1801, Captain Preble was ordered to the *Essex* again, and to prepare her for a cruise of twelve months to join a squadron under the command of Commodore Truxton, in Hampton Roads. In accordance with these instructions he fitted the *Essex* for sea, and proceeded to Norfolk, where he was compelled to relinquish the command, and yield to the demands of nature for rest. From the time of his return in the *Essex* from the East Indies, he was a stranger to the enjoyment of sound health.

The *Essex* subsequently cruised in the Mediterranean from 1802 to 1805 under Captains J. Barron, Wm. Bainbridge, S. Decatur, C. Stewart, George Cox and A. Campbell. Went to Europe in 1810 under Captain John Smith, and in 1811 composed one of Commodore Rodgers' squadron on the coast. During the war with Great Britain, from July 3, 1812, to her capture in Valparaiso Bay, in 1814, she was commanded by Captain David Porter. She sailed from New York on her first cruise July 3, 1812, and returned to the Capes of the Delaware on the 7th of September, having captured in the mean time transport No. 299, with 197 troops aboard; the *Alert*, of twenty guns and ninety-eight men; the *Morton* packet, mounting ten guns, and carrying thirty-one men, and having on board \$55,000 and the mails; also the merchant brigs *Lamprey*, *Leander*, *Hero Brothers*, *King George* and *Mary*, and ship *Nancy*—a pretty good two months' work.

She sailed October 27, 1812, from the Capes of the Delaware on her second and famous cruise in the Pacific; captured on her outward passage the schooner *Elizabeth* and privateer *Merryde* of fifteen guns; sighted Cape Horn on the 14th of February, 1813; was the first U. S. vessel of war to double it, and arrived in Valparaiso, March 14, 1813. During her cruise in the Pacific she captured the following whale ships—viz., *Barclay*, *Montezuma*, *Georgiana*, *Poney*, *Atlantic*, and *Greenwich*, and her prizes the *Georgiana* and *Greenwich* succeeded in capturing the whale ships *Catharine*, *Rose*, *Hector*, *Charlton*, *Seringapatam*, *New Zealander* and *Sir Andrew Hammond*.

The particulars of the capture of the *Essex* by the English ships *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, on the 28th of March, 1814, in Valparaiso Bay, after a fight of two hours and a half, in which 154 out of 255 were either killed, wounded or missing, are now matter of history, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. The ship was sent to England, but whether she was ever fitted out as a cruiser I have been unable to learn. On the 17th of June, 1837, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty advertised that she would be sold at auction with other vessels, at their office, in Somerset place, on the 6th of July following. In the advertisement she was styled the *Essex*, of 42 guns, 867 tons, lying at Kingston, and as having 200 tons of iron ballast on board, which would be sold with her. In the official statements of the U. S. Navy Department, she was said to be of 860 tons, and to have cost \$139,362.

In a statement by the Secretary of the Navy, showing the state of the Navy December 24, 1799, nine ships are put down as being built by citizens—viz., the *Merrimac*, 530 tons, 24 guns, at Newburyport; *Richmond*, 200 tons, 18 guns, at Norfolk; ship, 500 tons, 24 guns, at Boston; ship, 590 tons, 32 guns, at Salem; two ships of 530 tons, 18 guns, at Baltimore; one ship, 590 tons, 24 guns, at Charleston; frigate, 1,130 tons, 44 guns, at New York; frigate, 1,130 tons, 44 guns, at Philadelphia. I think it would be interesting if some one would give the history, etc., of the remaining seven of these private-built ships. The writer believes the *John Adams*, now in ordinary at the Boston Navy-yard, was the vessel built at Charleston, S. C., and the funds were raised by a subscription among the ladies.

To return to the *Essex*. J. B. R. is correct in saying that Admiral Farragut was one of the young midshipmen on board of her during her Pacific cruise, and he is mentioned in Porter's report of the fight in Valparaiso Bay, as slightly wounded. There is an autograph letter extant in which Commodore Porter, before sailing, directs

Mr. Farragut to be sent on shore every morning in the whale boat to receive his orders. The fact is, young Farragut was a protegee of Commodore Porter's, and the writer has heard Farragut narrate his reminiscences of the cruise, and how he was ordered to command a prize when only nine or eleven years old, the writer forgets which.

It is well known that in the action which resulted in her capture, the *Essex* was dreadfully cut up by the long range of her adversary's guns, while her inferior battery of carronades prevented her doing equal damage to the enemy. The following paper, the original of which is preserved in the Naval Library and Institute at the Charlestown Navy-yard, shows that the inefficiency of the battery was not unthought of:

U. S. FRIGATE *ESSEX*, BIGHT OF CHANT ISLAND, }  
October 24, 1811.

SIR:—Agreeably to your directions, we have carefully examined the carronades of this ship, and find the pomilion eye of one broken off. The pomilion of the others bored in a direction which prevents the screw shipping perpendicularly and the nice elevation or depression which may sometime be requisite.

In our opinion the *Essex* is improperly armed to contend with as fast a sailing vessel as herself mounting long guns; but by taking four carronades and the two long 12-pounders from the gun deck, and substituting long 18-pounders, she will be rendered as effective as is desired. We are, with respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DOWNES.  
WM. FINECK.

Captain David Porter, U. S. frigate *Essex*, present.

The force of the *Essex* in her action with the *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, according to Commodore Porter's official report, was forty-six guns, viz: forty 32-pounder carronades, and six long 12-pounders. The *Cherub*, according to the same authority, mounted twenty-eight guns, viz: eighteen 32-pounder carronades, eight 24-pounders, and two long 6-pounders. The *Phoebe*, thirty long 18-pounders, sixteen 32-pounder carronades, one howitzer, and six 3-pounders in the tops.

It will be observed that the *Phoebe* was armed with 18-pounders, guns of the very calibre recommended by the surveying officers for the *Essex*. Had she been so armed, from the indomitable courage that was displayed under greater disparity, the result might have been different. It was fated, however, that the good old ship, having done her duty, should pass from under our flag; and Porter sings her requiem by saying in his report, "To possess the *Essex* it has cost the British Government near six millions of dollars."

Appropriate to these reminiscences is the memorandum for Lieutenant Downes, signed by Porter, the original of which is also in the Naval Library at Charlestown, and I think has never been published:

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT DOWNES.

Should I fall in with the *Phoebe*, the *Raccoon* and *Cherub* all together, I shall endeavor to make my retreat in the best manner I can, and to effect this we must endeavor to keep together and act from circumstances.

If we fall in with the *Phoebe* and one sloop of war, you must endeavor to draw the sloop off in chase of you, and get her as far to leeward of the frigate as possible, and as soon as you effect this I shall engage the frigate.

If we meet the *Phoebe* alone and to leeward of us, I shall run alongside of her. You must remain out of gunshot to windward of us until you see how matters are likely to go with us. If you find we can master her ourselves, you will not bring your ship into action, but keep her free from injury to assist us in case of need. If you find from the loss of our masts or other damage that we are worsted, you will take a position that will most annoy the enemy to enable us to haul off or take such advantage as may offer.

If I should make the *Phoebe* to windward, I shall maneuver so as to endeavor to get the weather gage, otherwise I shall avoid coming fairly alongside of her, unless I can disable her so with my stern chase guns as to obtain an advantage.

Should we make the *Phoebe* and a sloop to windward, draw the sloop off if you can, and leave the *Phoebe* to me.

I wish you to avoid an engagement with a sloop if possible, as your ship is too weak. If, however, you cannot avoid an action, endeavor to cut her up so as to prevent her coming to the assistance of the *Phoebe*.

I shall, in all probability, run alongside of the *Phoebe*, under the Spanish ensign and pendant. Should I do so, you will show British colors until I hoist the American.

D. PORTER.  
U. S. frigate *Essex*, 10th January, 1814.  
Lieutenant JOHN DOWNES, commanding the U. S. armed prize ship *Essex Junior*.

I have extended these reminiscences of a gallant old craft rather more than I intended; but the ship that was first to carry our flag around both Capes, and which had so glorious a record, and is, besides, a connecting link between Preble and Porter of the past, and Farragut of the present Navy, deserves to be classed among famous ships, and have something more than a mere mention.

BOSTON, January 29, 1867.

THE Gatling battery gun, made by the Colt's Firearms Company in Hartford, Connecticut, has recently been tried at Shoburness. Its main features consist of six separate barrels, revolving around a central axis, the breech ends of the barrels being covered by a stationary metal cylinder, in which works, and which protects the apparently very simple mechanism of the gun. The specimen of this gun now brought over to Europe is one of the first made, and is not as perfect and as good in material and workmanship as those which are now being made by the Colt's Company for the American Government. Nevertheless, it is sufficient to demonstrate the value of the invention. At the trial, which took place on the 7th instant before the Ordnance Select Committee, the gun was fired at the range of 150 yards with case-shot, and 800 yards with solid shot, giving a good target in both cases. At 150 yards the gun disposed of ninety-six cartridges in one minute and twenty seconds, but, as, owing to an accident one of the barrels could not be fired, twenty of the cartridges dropped out unexploded. The seventy-six effective rounds discharged 1,216 bullets, 668 of which were counted on the target. The strong wind blowing at the time no doubt drove a great many of the light bullets to the right of the target. A second trial of the gun took place at Shoburness last Tuesday before the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Cahine Pasha, who wished to acquaint himself with the construction and performance to this gun. One of the barrels being still unable to explode the cartridges, the fire of the gun was materially impeded thereby. The large-bore Gatling gun, if fired with solid ball, is said to make a good target up to 2,000 yards.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MARCH 25, 1867.

MARCH 25.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for three months is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

Surgeon F. L. Town is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Mason, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting funds and property for which he is accountable to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed to join his company at Washington, D. C. This order to take effect April 1, 1867.

Captain Addison Barret, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, for assignment to duty at Charleston, S. C.

MARCH 26.—Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Captain C. Irving Wilson, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Macon, Georgia.

Permission to delay twenty-five days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant A. K. Bush, Second U. S. Artillery, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Point, California.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Elisha G. Marshall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

The telegraphic order of the 26th inst., from this office, granting Captain Geo. T. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored), permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 23d instant, from this office, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to forward eighty recruits for Companies I and K, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, and seventy-six recruits for Companies I and K, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major H. C. Parry, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Maine, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Petersburg, Va.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

Captain J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Saint Louis, Missouri.

Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will transfer such public property as may be in his possession to Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clay, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Boston, Mass., and, upon being thus relieved, report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Captain H. Liber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Union, New Mexico.

Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles Hay, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Kearny, Nebraska.

Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Rich, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Tucson, Arizona Territory.

MARCH 27.—Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Colonel J. Simpson, Surgeon. Permission to go beyond sea is granted him by the Secretary of War.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

The Commanding General Department of the East is hereby authorized to retain Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in his Department, to be stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., until further orders.

The permission to delay reporting to his regiment for duty granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 109, March 2, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant W. B. Kennedy, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored), at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective companies or regiments: Brevet Major Wallace F. Randolph, Captain, Company A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.; Brevet Major Valentine H. Stone, Captain, Company L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, Company C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.; Brevet Major-General Alexander McD. McCook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Austin, Texas; Captain Richard Robins, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), Greenville, La.; Captain John C. Gilmore, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;

Brevet Major John H. Butler, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), Hart's Island, New York Harbor; Captain Kenelm Robbins, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), Detroit, Michigan; Captain Daniel W. Burk, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), Louisville, Ky.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major August Thiesman, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

The Commanding General Department of the Gulf will order Second Lieutenant L. W. Barnhart, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to repair at once to this city and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Hasson, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of Cumberland, for duty as Medical Director.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Getty, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report to Brevet Major-General Pope, commanding Department of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for duty as Medical Director.

MARCH 28.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored), for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Second Lieutenant John L. Churchill, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant David Fairly, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John K. Sullivan, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George M. Fleming, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 3, March 6, 1867, from Headquarters First District, State of Virginia, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Rodney M. Taylor, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, Major Third U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 384, August 6, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended three months.

Lieutenant Colonel William M. Beebe, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, having passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of officers in New York City, for appointment as Captain in the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), will return to his proper station and resume his former duties.

Permission to delay ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Henry H. Kuhn, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

MARCH 29.—Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 136, March 18, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty in Georgia, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Douglas G. Risley, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), for ten days from the date of being relieved from his present duties.

Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James F. Hill, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Austin, Texas.

Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Major Third U. S. Artillery, will report in person without delay to the Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to a post.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Tidball, Major Second U. S. Artillery, will report in person without delay to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, who will order him to report to one of the Department commanders, in whose command the companies of the regiment are serving, for assignment to a post.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Captain John B. Vande Wiele, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George W. Evans, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Tucson, Arizona Territory.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Sylvester Soper, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Wilmington, N. C.

The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed without delay to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective regiments: Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, New Orleans, La.; Captain Robert McClermont, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, Baton Rouge, La.

The regimental recruiting service of the following-named regiments will hereafter be discontinued, except as provided for in paragraphs 985, 986, 987 and 988, Revised U. S. Army Regulations: Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.); Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.); Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.); Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

Recruits to be assigned to the regiments of the V. R. C. will hereafter be enlisted in accordance with section 8, act approved July 23, 1866, and under instructions from the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, by officers on General Recruiting Service, and sent to the General Recruiting Depots for assignment to regiments in the same manner as those for other regiments of the Army.

Permission to delay reporting for examination to the Board of officers convened in this city of which Brevet Major-General Hunter is President, is hereby granted

Captain George A. Armes, Tenth U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits from the General Recruiting Depots to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the Depots, and forward them successively under proper charge to the companies of the Fifth U. S. Artillery hereafter mentioned, until each company is filled, in the order named: Company D, Fort Jefferson, Fla., six recruits required; Company I, Fort Jefferson, Fla., sixteen recruits required; Company K, Key West, Fla., fifteen recruits required; Company L, Fort Jefferson, Fla., fourteen recruits required; Company M, Fort Jefferson, Fla., twenty-nine recruits required.

Permission to delay reporting for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain F. E. Trotter, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William H. Bower, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant D. T. Stiles, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Austin, Texas.

MARCH 30.—Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edward T. Duggan, Tenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Snelling, Minn.

The permission to delay joining his regiment in the Department of the Gulf granted First Lieutenant Lucius H. Warren, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 99, February 25, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 602, December 4, 1866, from this office, extended by Special Orders No. 639, December 26, 1866, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted: Permission to delay joining his regiment for forty-five days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following officers will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Brown, Surgeon, President Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion. On the completion of their examination they will return to their proper station: Brevet Major Ely McClellan, Assistant Surgeon; Brevet Major Samuel A. Storrow, Assistant Surgeon; Brevet Major W. D. Woolverton, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieutenant R. C. Churchill, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed without delay to join his company (K), Fort Delaware, Delaware.

The permission to delay his departure to join his regiment granted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 103, February 27, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until April 15, 1867.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1867.

General Orders No. —  
The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office during the week ending March 30, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), D. H. RUCKER,  
Acting Quartermaster-General,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

Captain Addison Barret, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person to the Commanding General and Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, for assignment to duty at Charleston, S. C. O. No. 160, A. G. O. March 25, 1867.

Captain J. F. Rogers, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will transfer such public property as may be in his possession to Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clay, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Boston, Mass., and, upon being thus relieved, report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Captain H. Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Union, New Mexico. S. O. No. 152, A. G. O., March 26, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., is hereby assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., and other officers at present on duty connected with the depot, will report to General Tompkins for orders. S. O. No. 1, Quartermaster-General's Office, March 29, 1867.

## NINETEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of this regiment, together with their stations on the 21st ult.:

Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., on leave.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Delancey Floyd-Jones, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., commanding regiment and post, Fort Smith, Ark.

Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, commanding post, Fort Gibson, C. N.

Captains Edward L. Smith, commanding post, Fort Arbuckle, C. N.; Thomas C. Williams, commanding Com-



any C. Mounted Infantry, Fort Gibson, C. N.; James B. Malligan, commanding post, Washington, Ark.; two companies Twenty-eighth Infantry; Thomas Cummings, commanding Company D, Fort Gibson, C. N.; William J. Lyster, commanding Company B, Fort Smith, Ark.; Wal-ter O. Lattimore, on leave; William R. Lowe, on recruit-ing service, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert Ayres, commanding Company E, Fort Gibson, C. N.; Henry Clayton, com-manding Company I, Fort Gibson, C. N.; Charles New-bold, new appointment, has not reported.

First Lieutenants—T. A. Baldwin, Regimental Quar-termaster, Fort Gibson, C. N.; George T. Olmsted, Com-pany E, Fort Gibson, C. N.; P. Elmendorf Sloan, Company I, Fort Gibson, C. N.; Fred. A. Moore, commanding Company G, Fort Arbuckle, C. N.; John S. Hammer, Company D, Fort Gibson, C. N.; Alfred Fredburg, com-manding Company F, Fort Smith, Ark.; Mark Walker, serving with his company, Fort Arbuckle, C. N.; W. M. Waterbury, commanding Company K, Fort Gibson, C. N.; O. Wetmore, serving with his company, Fort Ar-buckle, C. N.; — Wittman, new appointment, has not reported.

Second Lieutenants—Denis Carolin, Fort Smith, Ark., serving with Company F; Andrew Combell, Fort Ar-buckle, C. N., serving with his company; James S. Wil-son, Fort Smith, serving with company B; Wm. Atwood, Company D, on duty in Adjutant-General's Office, Wash-ington, D. C.; John S. Appleton, Company E, Post Ad-jutant, Fort Gibson, C. N.; John G. Leele, Regimental Adjutant, Fort Smith, Ark.; Charles A. Carleton, new appointment, has not reported; Charles W. Clark, Fort Arbuckle, C. N., serving with his company; William H. French, Jr., Company G, Fort Arbuckle, C. N., serving with his company; — Hennessy, new appointment, has not reported.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The *Don* sailed from the Charlestown Navy-yard on the 1st instant, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus Reill, U. S. Revenue Service, has received leave of absence for fifteen days.

We learn from a letter dated Callao, March 15th, that the *Waterloo* was shortly expected there from Panama.

The *Nyxek* returned to Valparaiso on the 24th of Feb-ruary, from her trip down toward the Straits of Magel-lan, and on the 1st of March sailed for Callao.

The *Mohican* arrived at Valparaiso February 25th, on her way to join the North Pacific Squadron. She was forty-three days in making the passage from Montevideo.

The *Onizpe* and *Reaca* were expected to arrive at Val-paraiso about the 1st of March. The former joins the North Pacific Squadron, and the latter goes out on a special cruise to look after the Cooly trade.

The English frigate *Sutley*, Real-Admiral Sir Joseph Denman, flag ship North Pacific, left Callao, March 12th, to home via Valparaiso, where she will await the arrival of her relief, the iron-clad frigate *Zealous*, Real-Admiral Hastings.

A SPAR-DECK cabin was being built on the *Powhatan*, for Real-Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, and was nearly completed on the 15th ult. The *Powhatan* was expected to leave Callao for Valparaiso, on the 25th ult.

A SURVEY has been held on the United States double-ender *Paris*, recently arrived at the Gosport Navy-yard from Beaufort, N. C. She has been pronounced unseaworthy, and will be repaired and overhauled. Her officers will be placed on leave or waiting orders, and her crew transferred.

The following-named prizes will be ready for distribu-tion by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in a few days: *San Jacinto*, for the *Lizzie Davis*, additional amount for distribution, \$700 22. Seamen get \$1 13. *Virginia*, for the *Henry Colthirst*, additional amount for distribution, \$15 31. Seamen get \$3 70.

The *Tuamora* sailed from Callao, February 9th, for the Fejee Islands; the *Daotah* was at Valparaiso; the *Waterloo* sailed on the 27th, to touch at Panama, and land men for discharge in the United States, then at Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Paiza, Huanchaco and Lambayaque. The *Nyxek* was cruising, as reported on February 1st, and by last report was at Valdivia; the *Fredonia* (steamship), was moored at Callao; the *Pensacola* was to sail on the 3d or 4th for San Francisco direct.

PRIVATE letters from Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, dated February 26, 1867, mention the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Commander Earl English, on the 21st of February, after a stormy passage of eighteen days. About February 4th, James Hearty was washed overboard while cleaning the head sheets, and although the life buoy was dropped close to him, and the boat lowered in a few min-utes, he was lost. Had he been able to swim he would have been saved. Officers and crew of the *Iroquois* were all well; she would sail about March 5th, for Bahia.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Acapulco, Mexico, under date of March 16, 1867: The French fleet all left Acapulco and the coast of Mexico, on the 17th instant, bound to Callao. The Liberals are in possession of the town, and everything is quiet. Liberal General Solles paid a visit on board the U. S. steamer *Mohongo*, and was received with thirteen guns, and the Mexican flag at the fore. General Aragon also paid a visit, and was re-ceived with the usual ceremonies. The Custom-house and courts are re-established. The U. S. steamer *Mohongo* was still at Acapulco; officers and crew all well; expecting to leave for San Francisco at the end of the month.

NAVY-YARD NEW YORK.—The *Acuteuy* arrived at New York Navy-yard on the 30th ultimo. She had on board gun carriages, also a new boiler for the supply vessel *New-bern*. The *Newbern* (supply vessel) will be ready for her regular trip in about a week or ten days. The *Massachu-setts* will also be ready about the same time. Two new

steam launches are now being constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; one of which we understand is intended for the *Franklin*, the flagship of the European Squadron, and the other for the *Minnesota*, on her reported Mediterranean cruise. The dimensions of the launches are thirty-six feet long, three feet nine inches deep and nine feet six inches wide. The steam launch formerly used about the yard is now being overhauled and will be shipped to Panama for the South Pacific Squadron.

WE have received the following news from Pensacola, Florida, under date of the 26th ult.: Naval matters here are nearly at a stand-still, though the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Tacony*, on the 11th inst., and the U. S. steamer *Yantic*, on the 18th instant, has somewhat broken the usual monotony; the former vessel, after coaling, sailed for Vera Cruz, to relieve the U. S. steamer *Tahoma*, stationed at the port, while the latter, is now refitting previous to assum-ing her station, the locality of which is as yet unknown. The gun-boat *Mahaska* is still stationed off New Or-leans. Commander Cushman of that vessel has been re-cently relieved by Commander Magaw. The U. S. steamer *Yucca* sailed for Vera Cruz with supplies on the 5th inst., on her return she will recover anchors lost by the U. S. steamer *Paul Jones*, off Tampico, during recent very heavy gales, on this coast. The U. S. steamer *Glasgow*, arrived from New Orleans on the 21st instant, and the U. S. schooner *Charlotte*, from Apalachicola, on the 19th instant. The Navy-yard at Pensacola, is now being rapidly im-proved, and steps have already been taken, toward complet-ing the gate to the Dry-dock, an appropriation for which was passed, during the last session of Congress.

AN exchange gives us the following item: While the iron-clad *Miantonomoh* lay off Carthage, a German gentleman came on board early one evening and inquired if the Commander of a United States vessel had the author-ity to marry people, and if it was legal in all countries? Upon being informed in the affirmative, he stated that he wished to be married by a Protestant, which was a difficult matter in Spain, and asked Captain Beaumont if he would officiate. "Oh, yes," said the Captain, and immediately all hands went to work dressing the wardroom with flags, hanging lanterns around on deck, making it as bright as day. At 8 P. M., boats were sent on shore to bring the victims off. As soon as they arrive alongside, the ship's band, stationed on top of the turret, struck up an American air. Blue lights, sky rockets, etc., were fired, and the couple stepped on board, and in a few moments were made one. They were a fine looking couple. After the ceremony and congratulations were over, a dance on the quarter-deck and a supper finished the performance. This was an iron-clad wedding, and she was the bride of the *Miantonomoh*.

CHATHAM DOCK-YARD (ENGLAND).—An officer of the U. S. Navy, writing from London, gives the following items in regard to the Chatham Dock-yard: "This yard is not as large as the Portsmouth or Woolwich, but ere long will probably be larger than either. They have nearly four thousand men employed there. Two very large vessels of iron are being built in the docks to carry armor-plating six and a half inches to eight inches thick, with twelve inches of oak backing. There are several other vessels building in the ship-houses, all to attain great speed, carrying few guns and long range. Scarcely anything is being done at the yard, except constructing vessels, and they are doing that to perfection, almost. They have dry and wet docks, and slips; blacksmith, boiler and pattern shops; oar and block-making machines; rope walks and paint mills; in fact, everything as convenient and com-plete as possible for ship building of iron and wood. The two armor-plated vessels building in the docks are the *Hercules* and *Monarch*. They have steam cranes on the docks for lifting and swinging the heavy plates; bending, drilling and planing them. They do all their heavy forg-ing themselves; had quite a number of hammers and men busy forging the stern post of the *Hercules* on the day of our visit. The yard is to be enlarged by adding three hundred acres; it is only about ninety-five acres now.

NAVAL LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE.—At the regular monthly meeting of this association held at the Library Room, Charlestown Navy-yard, March 30th, Commodore John Rodgers, President of the Institute, presiding, the secretary reported the following gentlemen as having ac-cepted membership since the last meeting, viz.: Brevet Cap-tain Geo. C. Stoddard, U. S. Marine Corps; Charles Has-tings, Esq. Constructing engineers—Mr. H. C. Preble and William B. Morris, M. D., of Charlestown; Messrs Geo. D. Oxnard and Robert Hooper, Jr., of Boston; Com-mander E. P. Williams, U. S. Navy, and Paymaster H. L. Waitt, U. S. Navy. The following proposed members were then elected, viz.: Major Charles S. MacCawley, U. S. Marine Corps; Messrs. Thomas M. Dovens, Charles A. Downes, Alvin L. Fisher, Robert L. Gardner, John F. Ferguson, and William W. Wheelton, Esq., of Charles-town; Chaplain, John Lee Watson, U. S. Navy; Chief Engineer John Johnson, U. S. Navy; Commander E. C. Grafton, U. S. Navy; Acting Ensign O. W. Farenholt, U. S. Navy. The librarian and curators reported that during the month preceding valuable donations had been received from R. B. Forbes, Esq.; George Ticknor, Esq.; Captain H. A. Wise, U. S. Navy; Hon. J. W. Grimes, Paymaster George F. Cutter, U. S. Navy; Hon. Charles Sumner, Dr. Henry Lyon, Hon. Henry Wilson, Professor William P. Atkinson, Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of Interior; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, D. V. Valentine, Esq., and others. After a Rip Van Winkle sleep of a quarter of a century this association has been awakened to a new life of usefulness, popularity, and pros-perity.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Coast of North Carolina.—Light-house at the entrance of Core Sound, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina.—A screw-pile light-house has been erected at the entrance to Core Sound to take the place of the light-vessel formerly marking that station, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the first of April, 1867. The new structure stands in 3½ feet water mean tide, distant about 230 yards S. E. from the middle bar buoy. The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, showing a fixed white light, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of eight miles. The focal plane is elevated thirty-five feet above ordinary tides.

Mauritius.—Light-vessel at entrance of Port Louis.—Official infor-mation has been received at this office that, on the 24th of May, 1867, the Harbor lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a floating light at the Bell buoy anchorage will be substituted. The floating light-vessel will be moored a little to the northward of the present well-known Bell buoy, with the follow-ing bearings: Extreme of land to the northward, N. E. by N.; extreme of land to the westward, W. S. W.; flagstaff on Fort George, S. E. ½ S.; depth of water, 15 fathoms. The light-vessel will be painted white, which will enable her to be distinctly seen against the dark land during the day. She will show a "flashing white light" from sunset to sunrise, which will be visible a distance of nine miles in every direction from seaward, from the poop of a large vessel. The fact of this being a flashing light, at short intervals, will sufficiently distinguish it from the revolving light at Flat Island, even were a mistake possible. Vessels from the northward, after rounding Can-onnier Point, must be careful not to bring Cannonier Point light to the westward of Flat Is and light, till the floating light at the Bell buoy is seen; they may then steer for the latter, on a S. S. W. ½ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from half a mile to a mile from the light. Vessels approaching the port from the westward may steer for the floating light on an E. by N. ½ N. bearing, and either anchor half a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the northward as convenient. The mooring chain of the floating light runs about 150 fathoms in a N. N. W. direction. Vessels must therefore be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it. The depths at the anchor-age vary from twelve to twenty fathoms. All the bearings are com-pass bearings.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### QUARTERMASTERS AND DISBURSING RESPON-SIBILITIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of December 15, 1866, a correspondent under the title of "How to Dis-burse," makes an unwarrantable attack upon officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

If he had made an impartial and intelligent examination of the instructions he alludes to, instead of exhibiting a reprehensible ambition to bring disrepute upon a co-ordi-nate branch of the service, he would have learned that the decision of the Second Comptroller in reference to original vouchers, was correctly interpreted by the officer he com-plaints of.

The circular was issued from the office of the Comp-troller, October 11, 1865, and was promptly distributed to disbursing officers. It contains four paragraphs, as fol-lows:

1. Disbursing officers will be required to furnish the original voucher or sub-voucher in their accounts, unless they have been lost or destroyed, or their retention is indispensable to the performance of duty by an officer acting under orders.
2. When originals cannot be furnished, copies duly certified by a disinterested officer may be accepted. If no other officer than the payer or payee is at the post when payment is made, both must cer-tify to that fact, and also to the correctness of the copy.
3. Disbursing officers making payment in copies of orders, when the original is retained by the officer receiving payment, should en-dorse on the original any payment he makes.
4. In case an order is confidential, or several subjects are embraced in it, an extract pertinent to the duties for which payment is made, should be taken and used.

If it had been the intention to have made exceptions to the foregoing rules, or to have allowed the disbursing offi-cer to suspend them, or to deviate therefrom, even to mol-lify the spleen of a captious applicant, it would have been set forth in the circular.

Your correspondent evidently desired to impress your readers with the belief that he was maliciously embar-rassed by the disbursing officer, though the lack of proof confounds him, as it does his flippant attempt to decry offi-cers of the Quartermaster's Department, by the vague im-putation that they are generally disobliging, and unneces-sarily exacting.

There is no other portion of the Army whose burdens and multifarious duties are as onerous as those imposed upon the Quartermaster's Department, and the magnitude of the responsibilities devolving upon a depot quartermas-ter at an important station can only be fully appreciated by those acquainted with the details.

It is a common occurrence for officers to present the order or authority under which they claim payment at a quartermaster's office, expecting their accounts to be made out for them, a work often involving tedious computation, consuming much time, and interfering with regular busi-ness; yet, it is seldom refused, and not always appreciated. It should be remembered that regular disbursing officers are required to give bonds for the proper discharge of their duties, and that quartermasters are expected not only to transact the business apportioned to their department by the regulations, but to do everything else pertaining to the wants of the service and not allotted to any other depart-ment.

The requirements of the examining bureaus at Wash-ington, when the accounts are rigidly scrutinized, are cap-tiously exacting, and the slightest deviation from their many and stringent rules causes suspension of the vouchers, and if not satisfactorily adjusted, stoppage of the disbursing officer's pay.

Recrimination between the different branches of the service should be avoided, and if those prone to complain will inquire carefully concerning the motive and authority, when a superficial glance leads them to feel personally aggrieved, they will generally find their complaints con-founded.

If the history of the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the late Rebellion is ever written, and the historian can get beyond the limit of personal puffery, and comprehend the immense labor and the results that were accomplished, the record will be an honorable one for all active and competent participants.

If such a history is published, the aggregate of the business transactions, the vast sums of money disbursed, and the variety of responsibility involved in the details and expenditures will surprise its readers.

The commercial world cannot show a parallel either as regards the small percentage of frauds, or in the magni-tude of individual burdens, as compared with this much-abused and overworked department.

Ignorant critics, possessed of dishonest minds, and filled perhaps with the intensity of a personal corruption to which they would have yielded had they been intrusted with like opportunities, have been swift to abuse and to impute wrong to the officers of the Quartermaster's De-partment, forgetting that it requires neither talent or even honesty to destroy reputation, and that one of the basest of all human acts is to impugn the integrity of others without being able to furnish intelligent proof. M.



## ARMY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A statement has appeared in the New York Tribune, and other papers, giving the amount of pay received by officers of the Army, which is entirely wrong, being nearly double the amount received by the field and company officers of the line.

This is corrected by an article in the National Intelligencer of March 25, which gives the amount of pay received under the last act of March 2, 1867.

The figures in the latter are, no doubt, correct; but there is a statement made in connection with them which is so entirely incorrect that it demands notice. The writer says, "certain officers are allowed a commutation in money for quarters and fuel, when these are not furnished in kind, and that in a large majority of cases it [the commutation allowance], is found to be not an equivalent to the quarters and fuel furnished by Government." This is entirely at variance with the real facts in the case, and there is no station where officers cannot obtain better quarters, and buy more fuel with the money allowed for commutation than they receive in kind from the Government.

As a case in point, take an officer, say a major of infantry, on duty at some of the barracks in Washington. His allowance of quarters in kind is three rooms for quarters and one for kitchen. But the quarters are so constructed that it is impossible to have three rooms and a kitchen, and he must, at a great sacrifice of comfort and privacy, have some one in the same quarters. Then, the quarters are small, meanly built of plank, open to the weather, destitute of any accommodation for servants, and worst of all, so totally unfurnished with yards or conveniences, that it is impossible for a family to reside in them, except in discomfort, and with no hope of any privacy.

If this unfortunate major was allowed commutation, he would receive seventy-two dollars a month. With this he could rent a house of seven or eight rooms, with gas, water, and all the modern improvements.

This is the case in Washington, acknowledged to be a very expensive place, and the commutation increased accordingly. It is equally the case in every other part of the country. There is no Army station in the United States, whether the quarters are casemates, tenement houses, or log huts, where the commutation would not be more than double what such houses would rent for.

Take our imaginary major at Washington again; he virtually pays the Government seventy-two dollars a month rent for four rooms, which he cannot put his family in, and his comrade of the same rank lives comfortably in a house which costs him fifty dollars a month, and puts twenty-two in his pocket. This proves that it cannot be correct to say, that in the "large majority of cases the commutation is found to be not an equivalent to the quarters furnished by Government."

It is perfectly right and proper that officers on duty where quarters cannot be provided, should be paid enough to enable them to live comfortably, and as becomes their station; and I (speaking in the character of my imaginary major) would not take one tittle away from them; but my friend, the major, can't see how he is better off, with a family, proportioned to his age and service, in three rooms and a (so-called) kitchen, unless he has the misfortune to be in one of the cases which are not included in the majority.

In the nature of things, some must have quarters and some must have commutation. Let both make the best of their circumstances, and let neither be envious of the other, and the best way to effect this is to build quarters of a class that would rent for about the commutation officers would receive if they were not furnished in kind. M.

## THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The *Moniteur* of March 9 gives the following abstract of the proposed law for the organization of the French Army:

The new proposed law for the organization of the army may be summed up in these words: Alleviation of burdens in time of peace; increase of resources in time of war.

It consists in calling out from the 325,000 young men, who every year attain the age of twenty, 160,000 men, instead of 100,000 who have heretofore been designated by lot. These 160,000 are divided into two classes. One from the active army, the other the reserve. All the young men are bound to the service for nine years, but in different degrees. The soldiers of the first class of the contingent remain five years in active service, and afterward four years in the reserve. The soldiers of the second class of the contingent serve four years in the reserve, and afterward five years in the National Guard Mobile.

Discharged soldiers are exempted from all service in the active army as well as in the reserve, but for five years they form a part of the National Guard Mobile.

On comparing this system with that now in force, it will be seen that the burdens are much lightened and more equally distributed.

At present, the call of 100,000, who are really reduced to 84,000 (\$89,000), gives at the end of seven years 400,000 men for the active army, and 220,000 men for the reserve.

The call for 160,000, reduced to 117,000 after making deductions for the navy and for those who are exonerated, exempted and discharged, will give at the end of five years for the active army the same number of 400,000, and at the end of four years, 275,000 men for the reserve of young men; thus increased by 58,000 men only. But as, according to the proposed law, the soldiers of the active army will serve only five years, and the young men of the reserve only four years, there results a sensible relief, which can be easily ascertained by calculation.

Let us confine ourselves to a comparison of the present reserve with that proposed. By multiplying the 220,000 young men of the present reserve by seven, which is the number of years for which they are now bound to service, we shall have the sum of 1,540,000, representing the

number of years of service now furnished the State. Now if, upon the other side, we make the same calculation for the reserve which it is proposed to form, and which will be composed of 275,000 men serving four years, we obtain 1,100,000 years of military service. Subtracting this sum from the first, the difference shows 440,000 years less service.

As for the facility of marrying, the plan, more restrictive for some, is much less so for the greater number, because the young men of the reserve, who now cannot marry until twenty-eight, can then marry at twenty-five.

It may then be affirmed that in time of peace the new plan diminishes sensibly the burden of the conscription. It is easy to show that in time of war it furnishes considerable resources, and places the army on a solid footing.

In fact, France could then place under arms

Soldiers in active service.....	400,000
Old soldiers who have served five years.....	154,000
Young soldiers of the reserve.....	275,000
Total.....	829,000

As regards the National Guard Mobile, whose organization in previous plans presented some difficulties, there are none in this. It is composed in fact of young men already instructed and equipped in the reserve. It will be unnecessary to subject them to annoying drill, or to be put to great expense for their clothing. A few well-chosen skeleton formations will be sufficient to make them a disciplined troop, and fitted, when necessary, to be a useful auxiliary for the defence of the country.

Finally, the land forces of France will be thus distributed:

Active army.....	400,000
Reserve (154,926 old soldiers, 275,595 young soldiers).....	430,000
National Guard Mobile, five contingents of the reserve, and 94,000 discharged men.....	408,000
Total.....	1,238,000

Thus, with an annual contingent actually reduced to 117,000 men, subjecting the active army to an active service of only five years, compelling the young men of the reserve to a drill of some months only during four years, and afterward including them for five years in the National Guard Mobile, where they will be subject to no annoying drill, France will be able to place under arms more than 1,200,000 soldiers.

## FORT JEFFERSON AND TORTUGAS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the JOURNAL the following interesting sketch of Fort Jefferson and Army life there:

Fort Jefferson, Florida, the place of confinement of Dr. Mudd and others charged with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, is situated on Garden Key, one of the group of Tortugas; and is sixty miles from Key West, and ninety miles due north of Havana. These islands possess a general resemblance to each other. They vary in size from five to one hundred acres, and consist of more sand bars rising to the height of some three or four feet above high water mark, covered with a scrubby growth of bay cedar and mangrove, and surrounded on all sides by a reef of coral. On Loggerhead, the largest of the Keys, a light-house is erected, one hundred and fifty feet high, the light itself being visible at sea at a distance of eighteen miles. A ship or fishing smack in the distance, a few sea gulls or perhaps a pelican overhead, a schooner lying at anchor in the harbor, with the long roar of the ocean swell as it breaks into surf on the reef—these are the most prominent features in this wide waste of waters.

Forlorn as this account may seem, yet every one who has visited Fort Jefferson must admit that the place is not without its attractions. The work is still in an incomplete condition, but when it is finished it will mount upward of four hundred guns and howitzers. The general figure of the fort is an irregular hexagon with bastions for flank defence at the angles; it is surrounded by a ditch and counterscarp wall, which latter serves as an excellent promenade for the members of the garrison. The climate of Fort Jefferson is remarkably mild and uniform—the thermometer hardly ever goes below fifty-five degrees even in mid-Winter, while at no time in Summer is the heat so excessive as it is in New York. Inside the fort walks have been laid out, trees have been planted, and a garden has been cultivated which affords a limited supply of vegetables at all seasons of the year. The greatest drawback to the place is that the quarters for officers and men still remain unfinished. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated at last session of Congress to complete these buildings, but fifty thousand dollars in a place like Fort Jefferson cannot possibly produce any very great effect.

The garrison of this place consists of Companies D, I, L and M of the Fifth Artillery, numbering in all about two hundred and fifty men. The officers present are Brevet Brigadier-General Hill, in command of Post; Brevet Captain Robinson, Adjutant, Provost-Marshal and Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant M. C. Grier, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and in command of Company I; Brevet Major Randolph; Brevet Captains Crabbe and Keefe, and Lieutenants Thorpe, Orr, Frierman and Reiley, on duty with companies. Brevet Major Rittenhouse is on leave, and Lieutenant Pike is absent on duty at New Orleans.

Some time ago the enlisted men of the command instituted a Theatrical society among themselves and gave a number of entertainments at various intervals during the Winter, which were a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

The prisoners now confined here, numbering fifty seven, receive exactly the same allowance of clothing and rations as the enlisted men of the command, and the work required of them is certainly not of a very extravagant kind. A complaint appeared some time ago in one of the northern prints concerning the treatment of those confined here, which gave the impression that the prisoners were habitually abused in the most wanton and reckless manner. This certainly is not correct—it is expected, of course, that the sentence of those condemned to hard labor should be enforced, but no person now here has attempted to punish a man merely for the sake of gratifying a whim. These complaints obtained currency principally through an Englishman called Grenfel, who, it seems, was at one

time an officer in the British Army, subsequently on John Morgan's staff, and at a later period engaged in the Chicago conspiracy. Grenfel is evidently a man of an uneasy, dissatisfied, and somewhat overbearing turn of mind, and in this respect I must say that he offers a very marked contrast to Mudd, O'Loughlin, Spangler and Arnold, who, whatever may be their internal disposition, have never, as yet, in public, taken occasion to complain, and seem to submit to their fate with the most helpless resignation. F.

## GENERAL SHERMAN IN CAMP.

THE following extract from the *Sanctuary*, by Major Ward Nichols, formerly of the staff of Lieutenant-General Sherman, gives a very good picture of the General as many of his followers have often seen him when called upon to visit Headquarters at a late hour in the night:

The canvas cover, toward which the eyes of both were now eagerly directed, like the others on the line, which were the homes of the General's military family, was open from the front, so that the slightest movement of its inmate could be observed from the outside. They could now see that the General had risen from his cot. Thrusting his bare feet into a pair of slippers, he unrolled from a scrap of newspaper a cigar, and then stepped out from such protection as the tent offered from the falling dew into the open grounds. He looked up into the sky and then out into the darkness in an absent, half-abstracted way.

The night air was chilly and the camp fire had burned low. Gathering the ends of the charred rails together, he heaped them upon the still smouldering ashes; then, taking a camp stool from the tent, he sat down before the fire which had now kindled into a blaze; he lighted his cigar, and, with his elbows resting upon his knees, gazed earnestly into the bed of coals and flame. The bright light shone full into that iron face marked with strong lines of thought and care.

That bold forehead seemed to project itself higher and broader among the short scrub growth of cross-grained hair. The light caught upon the unbuttoned wristband, taking a warmer glow from the red shirt hardly covering his bare neck.

A strange, grand figure was this sitting there, whose subtle brain at that moment was working out one of the great events in the fate of the nation.

The flame of the fire now gathered new strength, flaring up into the night, revealing the interior of the tent in clearer outline. It was not a gorgeous pavilion, carpeted with velvet and gold, hung with tapestry of silk and wool, furnished with luxurious couch and ease-inviting lounge, with liveried servants to anticipate its owner's slightest wish, surrounded by triple sentinels to guard him from every harm.

There was a singular simplicity, almost a poverty, which marked the headquarters of the great Captain.

The tent was a single piece of cotton cloth stretched from a ridge pole, where it was held firm to the ground on either side by wooden pegs. A cross-legged camp cot, a small camp chest, which is half covered by the uniform thrown upon it, makes up the scanty furniture. Beside a single candle, burned to its socket, there lies a volume of *Waverley*. A letter-book answers for a writing table; a valise is the General's only travelling baggage.

A number of maps, some opened, and all well worn, lie upon the blanket which answers for a floor to the tent. There was very little pretension about this menage of the commander who had millions at his disposal. There was no Roman Consul nor modern Emperor travelling in grand state, with pompous mien and brilliant retinue, but a citizen general of the Republic, not borrowing dignity from adventitious surroundings, but, in the simplicity of an unselfish devotion to his country, doing the work which lay before him.

There was a weird grandeur, supernaturally picturesque, in this intense stillness, this silent, motionless figure, of the chief of thousands of strong men, who slept while he sat watching the central figure in the grand picture. In the spectral fire-light it seemed almost alone, for the line of tents receded in the darkness on either side. The moon now and then burst through the masses of heavy clouds revealing groups of tents on the distant hill-side; horses and mules we crouched upon the ground; while behind them rose a forest of pines; filled with the mysterious shadows and graceful tree-tops melting into the veil of blue.

## EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

SPECIAL Orders No. 58.—The commanding officer of the depot, Newport Barracks, Ky., will forward a detachment of 105 recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., there to be assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry.

SPECIAL Orders No. 59.—Captain James H. Gageby, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, is assigned to duty at the depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

SPECIAL Orders No. 60.—The commanding officer of the depot at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will forward 110 recruits to the Third U. S. Infantry, and 32 to the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

SPECIAL Orders No. 61.—Lieutenant M. M. Wheeler, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, having reported to these headquarters, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to California.

BREVET Major-General J. W. Davidson is preparing a "Memoir of the Campaigns West of the Mississippi during the Late War." We believe the General intends this account more as *material pour servir* than to be accepted as history. General Davidson is at present stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and would be very happy to receive copies of letters, reports, or other data concerning these campaigns from all officers or others who have served during the late war in that section of the country on either side.



## LIFE IN A FORT.

"REGULAR" sends us this week another letter to his friend Charlie, which our readers will, we think, find quite as interesting as the one we published in our last issue:

DEAR CHARLIE:—In my last I confided our anxieties about the purchase of a small cow from funds we expected to realize from the profits of our hen-coop. We have just had a cow given us. It is a beautiful creature, and madam is now perfectly happy. It all came about in this manner. Night before last we were sitting in our parlor, the rear room, listening to a new appointee talk "regular." You know there is no one can do that more glibly than he who was not one until yesterday. I had almost tired of the conversation, which had degenerated into a monologue, when the orderly knocked and told us that the sentinel outside had stopped some one who claimed to know me. Going out, I found and rescued my wife's uncle, a nice old gentleman from the West. Having never been inside a garret before, everything was strange to him, not to mention his being somewhat demoralized from his sudden halting by the guard. Our military visitor withdrew, and we seated Uncle Steuben in the rocking chair by the fire. I followed his glance as it wandered around the room, and over the low-arched ceiling, down and along the painted side walls, adorned with a few choice works. I saw it rest an instant on the walnut brackets where the statuettes in the glowing fire-light threw fantastic shadows, and then return to the bronzed Mercury holding aloft from the centre table a kerosene lamp, in the strong light of which sat madam at her needlework. I think she felt he was watching her, for the faintest of demure smiles lurked about her lips, though she sat so still that you could see the fringed end of the blue Marguerite tied around her throat rise and fall and flutter with her breath. She looked up. "Well Uncle?" "Well Brownie?" That is the name he always calls her. She laughed then low and softly. "Yes, Uncle, we are very happy here; you need not ask. Happy always just as you see us to-night." Reassured and satisfied Uncle gave himself up to enjoyment. The evident contentment of his niece, the warmth of our welcome, and the novelty of the place, suggestive of Crankbank's etchings and Lever's stories, all inspired him. He talked long and well. His imagination, taking its tone from the curiosity shop in which he believed himself to be, escaped from the associations suggested by our relics of the war, and mingling with the experience of a life, brought back golden fruits of thought and rare flowers of fancy, which he strewed carefully before us with the profusion of a prodigal, but the graceful ease of an accomplished scholar. Never in the portion of his political life with which I was familiar had I seen him in so glorious a vein, and I venture to say, never had he held forth to a more interested audience. Narrative, reminiscence, satire, wit, and apothegm, the rich herdings of a craving mind, and a life spent amid the world's busiest people, flashed forth in brilliant and confusing luxuriance. He had, too, the faculty of "drawing one out," but when I spoke of "Olustee" or Wagner, he took up the theme, and in the tones of his sonorous voice I heard once more the musket volleys rolling through the gloomy pines, or Sumter's shells bursting over the waves of Morris Island. Bed time came and passed unheeded, nor was it until the small hours of the morning that he went to his cot by the embrasure, with the parting words, "This is the pleasantest evening I have spent for years."

But breakfast was the crowning triumph of our hospitality. You must know that Uncle Steuben has lived long in Chicago, and from his comments on the fare placed before him, I judged that to him it was a delightful transition from that city of bad cooking to a table garnished with fresh, sweet butter, tender steaks, and coffee fit for a prince. Yes! this man who had toyed in the salons of Paris with the most elegant trifles of French chefs, pronounced encomiums on the hot cakes, the newly-laid eggs, and the post bread, that brought blushes of surprise to the cheeks of the single Biddy, who was at once our cook and table waiter. Then to witness the deference he gracefully paid the presiding genius of the table, as if in doing her honor he established his claims to the position of gentleman, was to read a lesson in the finest of old-school manners.

Leaving Brown Eyes and Uncle chatting over the debris of the meal I went to inspection. When I returned this was the situation of affairs. He was seated on the foot of the steps under the hen-coop, while madam stood by engaging his attention in a mathematical calculation to prove that a small cow could be bought from the profits of industrious hens if you gave them good food and time enough—say eight months. He affected to be incredulous. She grew more earnest, and exhibited a knowledge of mathematics only equalled by her acquaintance with a hen's capacity for laying. As he looked and listened I noticed his eyes soften with that same expression that they had when I told him of our suffering wounded at Gettysburg. He rose hastily and appeared busy arranging a vine that madam, in direct defiance of the Engineer Department, had taught to grow around an embrasure. He soon pleaded an engagement and left for the city, promising to return. This morning we found tied at the foot of the stairs the most beautiful Ayrshire cow I ever saw, and on one horn was tied this note:

DEAR BROWNIE:—I was in Congress last Summer when we cut down your husband's fifty cent ration. We did not know what we were doing then; but hope for the best, my child, in the future. Old men must make mistakes with all their wisdom. If this cow does not compensate you for your loss, accept it as a testimonial of my deep appreciation of the noble courage with which you meet and overcome the difficulties that meet a lady living in the Army. Your devoted uncle,

STEUBEN.

P. S.—Our brindle is accustomed to the bugle.

REGULAR.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon George W. Shields, U. S. Army, having reported at General Sheridan's Headquarters, in compliance with instructions from the Surgeon General's Office, dated March 11, 1867, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty with the Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

## A BALLAD OF ARMY PAY.

AIR: *Benny Havens.*

(Respectfully dedicated to the Staff-ists in and around Washington, D. C., by an unfortunate line officer who can't see the "increase.")

Come take your Hot Scotch Whiskies and stand up in a row, For to sing financially I'm going for to go.

Oh! they give us commutation when recruiting we are sent, But there's nothing for line officers but thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(very melancholy).

Oh! thirty-three per cent. Oh! thirty-three per cent. But there's nothing for line officers but thirty-three per cent

Let us thank our friends in Washington that we didn't get no less,

And for their kind endeavors their memory we'll bless.

We'd have got the increased ration, but each War Department gent

Thought our interests were better served with thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(sarcastically).

Oh! thirty-three per cent., etc.

How grateful to the A. A. G.'s and Ordnance we should be, And how in praise of the Engineers we poor "subs" should agree,

Not mentioning the Commissary and Q. M. Department, Who all worked devilish heartily for thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(with a slight tinge of disgust).

A twelve by fourteen casement is good enough for the line, Or a pine board shanty for quarters is no doubt very fine; In fact we should be thankful for the blessings which are sent

By our beneficent Staff Providence—and our thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(full of pious gratitude).

Though most of us would rather have the fifty cent old ration,

Hear General Blank, of the A. G. O., deliver his oration, And he'll show how wisdom and justice together were blent, When Congress passed the bill which gave us thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(expression of admiration of General B's oratory).

"My dear sir," he will say to you, "we hope you haven't thought us

Selfish when we hung to our commutation of quarters, For really we can hardly live, so high now is the rent In Washington for houses, on the mere thirty-three per cent."

Chorus—(description of the sublime self-abnegation of the A. G. O. Q. M. G. O., Ordnance Engineers, etc.)

You gentlemen who're in the line can save up more than we, For with a little reckoning you easily can see That your extra compensation does exactly what 'twas meant,

That is, provides for the rise in gold some thirty-three per cent."

Chorus—(of a financial character, and sounding like an aria from the opera of Wall Street).

"You also must remember how during the late war We worked 'gallantly' in our offices, and also how by far More 'meritorious' were our services, although in bureaus spent, And be therefore thankful that you get e'en thirty-three per cent."

Chorus—(slightly congratulatory).

"For though we're Brigadier-Generals and likewise A. A. G.'s,

We still can't everybody's particular opinions please; And as we dry nurse Army Bills, we think 'twas clearly meant

We should fix ourselves in the first place—then the thirty-three per cent."

Chorus—(highly indignant at any one objecting to the Adjutant-General's prerogative).

So let us sing derisively, our pay has been increased, And all possibilities of a change for a year or so have ceased, Altho' its but sixteen dollars for a d—d young lieutenant, Yet it looks quite large on paper this thirty-three per cent.

Chorus—(expression of the enormous proportions the increase assumes in the eyes of the tax payer).

It will be no use of talking for every one is versed, And the "high paid, lazy officers" all tax-payers have cursed.

If you say "its on the proper pay" they stop all argument By saying "Sir, your pay's increased full thirty-three per cent."

Chorus—(descriptive of the restless way in which the great American Internal Revenue payer comes down on you with the unanswerable argument that your pay has been increased. What, sir, thirty-three per cent increase, sir! Why, sir, when I was a young man, sir, I was glad to work for \$500 a year, sir! Yes, sir! dam me, sir!)

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday, March 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. The court will sit without regard to hours. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General Madison Mills, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Captain W. Mitchell, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant G. W. Graham, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. W. Bonnell, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Judge-advocate, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon U. S. Army.

BREVET Major Ely McClellan, Samuel A. Storow, and W. D. Woolverton, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, have been ordered to appear before the medical Board in session in New York City, for examination for promotion.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONELS Ely S. Parker, and Adam Badeau, of General Grant's Staff, have been brevetted Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

SURGEON F. L. Town has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to duty in the Department of Dakota.

BREVET Major H. O. Parry, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered from duty at Fort Preble, Maine, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte.

LEAVE of absence for ten days, commencing on the 3d instant, has been granted Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Third Artillery.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Washington.

COLONEL Charles H. Smith, of the Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, and the other officers at present on duty connected with the Depot, will report to General Tompkins, for orders.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sherman proposed to visit Europe next Summer. The General and his daughter will accompany the party of excursionists who go with Captain Duncan, of New York.

MAJOR G. A. Forsyth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report in person to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Fifth Military District, for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Andrew P. Carahar Forty-third U. S. Infantry, is requested to send his address without delay to the headquarters of his regiment, Detroit of Michigan, to which place his commission has been forwarded.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon George B. Higginbotham, U. S. Army, has been ordered to accompany the detachment of the Second U. S. Artillery, which is to leave New York for San Francisco, in the steamer *New York* on April 1st.

CAPTAIN J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at St. Louis, Missouri.

FIRST Lieutenant S. K. Schwenk, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, having reported at the Headquarters Fifth Military District (New Orleans), has been ordered to join his regiment at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

HENRY Romyen, late Captain Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers, has received an appointment as First Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, and has passed a satisfactory examination before the Board at Louisville, Ky.

CAPTAIN H. Leiber, Military Storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Union, New Mexico.

CAPTAINS Tully McCrea, and W. P. Huxford, Forty-second Infantry, have been directed, as soon after reporting at regimental headquarters as practicable, to repair to the posts occupied by their companies respectively, Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario.

BREVET Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

MAJOR G. A. Forsyth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, is announced as Secretary to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Fifth Military District, for the transaction of business of an exclusively civil character. All communications and applications on subjects of that nature will be addressed to him.

BREVET Major W. H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, on duty at Brownsville, Texas, has been ordered to repair, without unnecessary delay, to Galveston, and report to the District Commander for duty and assignment as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the District of Texas.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 42, from the Adjutant General's Office, dated April 18, 1862, as dismissed from the service of the United States, Brigadier Surgeon J. H. Thompson, U. S. Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably mustered out as of that date.

BREVET Major J. F. Grimes, Captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the General Court-martial, instituted in Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 18, series of 1867, from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, and will rejoin his command without delay.

FIRST Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, having reported in person at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in compliance with Special Orders No. 121, C. S., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, has been announced as Engineer Officer on the Staff of Major-General Hancock, Commanding.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of forty days, has been granted Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to take effect after the adjournment of the General Court-martial now sitting in Galveston, Texas, of which he is a member.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL William M. Beebe, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, having passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of officers in New York City, for appointment as Captain in the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), has been ordered to return to his proper station and resume his former duties.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The British steam fleet now consists of 414 vessels afloat, and twenty-two building. Of armor-plated vessels, with iron hulls, and of the largest size, there are nine, and two smaller ones. Of wooden hulls, armor plated, largest size there are seven and one smaller. Altogether of first-class broadside iron-clads there are nineteen. Beside these there are seven smaller iron-clads, and four floating batteries, and four cupola ships. Of the old navy there are left fifty-five line-of-battle ships, thirty-seven frigates, twenty-two corvettes, thirty-four sloops and one hundred gunboats. This immense amount of useless material, 248 vessels in all, still on hand, shows how much better is the American plan of selling off at almost any sacrifice ships that are out of date or bid fair to go to decay. The British estimates for the year are about eleven millions of pounds, distributed as follows: Wages, victuals and clothing of seamen and marines, £4,000,000; dock-yards and naval-yards, £1,500,000; stores and works in yards, purchases and contracts, £2,500,000; half-pay, pensions, etc., £1,500,000; army transportation, £400,000. The remainder goes to the naval reserve officers, etc. Among the items, £275,000 is allotted "for a ship to be built after the design of Captain Coler." There is also, £745,000 set aside for other armor-plated ships, iron ships and gunboats to be built by contract.

A NINE-INCH gun after Major PALLISER's pattern has been received and tried at Woolwich. It passed proof with charges of fifty-five pounds of powder and shot of 250 pounds weight. It weighs twelve and a half tons of which ten tons are composed of cast iron which is cast over a barrel of coiled wrought iron, weighing two and a half tons. The ordnance committee are also carrying on experiments at Shoeburyness with several 32-pounder and 24 pounder cast-iron guns converted on Major PALLISER's plan into 64-pounder and 66-pounder rifled guns. These experiments are made in order to decide upon the precise weight of the charges as well as the sizes of the bores for the new guns.

An iron-clad frigate, named *Prince Frederick Charles*, is making in France for the Prussian Government. She is to be 280 feet long, fifty feet broad, and of 4,050 tons burden. Her draught will be twenty-three feet, and her engines of 900 nominal horse-power. She will be covered with four-and-a-half-inch iron, and carry 26 seventy-two pounders.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* says the ARMSTRONG guns are virtually out of the British service. They are being converted as rapidly as possible from breech-loaders to muzzle-loaders by relieving the guns and closing up the breech end by massive screws. The cost of this experiment to the country has been in round numbers four million pounds. We have no hesitation in saying that had the Government possessed at the time competent advisers such as were the members of the old ordnance select committee under General CARON, who, by the way, were unpaid, and who resigned rather than recommend the adoption of the ARMSTRONG breech-loading gun, such a fearful waste of public money and such a loss of valuable time would never have occurred. . . . The late Premier, Lord PALMERSTON, with statesmanlike sagacity, in a masterly speech in the House of Commons, laid before the nation its utter defencelessness. The nation responded as one man to the appeal, and some eleven millions of money were voted for the purpose of defending our arsenals and dock-yards. Now the question to which we seek to draw earnest attention is how has this money been spent. We have taken the pains to visit the defensive works at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Liverpool, and the defences of the Bristol Channel, Dover, etc., and have no hesitation in saying that as opposed to modern artillery they are almost worse than useless. The responsible officers of the War Department, to our knowledge, for the last seven years have been in possession of plans for iron fortifications; yet to this day they have never even caused an experiment to be tried upon a model fortification entirely of iron. On the contrary, they have persisted in spending thousands upon thousands in the hopeless attempt to combine iron embrasures with brick-work or granite work, with the result that ten shot were sufficient to utterly ruin one of their pet constructions.

The following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: JAMES RILEY, Second Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; CASPER H. CONRAD, First Lieutenant Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; WM. P. PEASE, First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry; J. S. ALLANSON, Second Lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry; G. M. LOVE, Second Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry; JOSEPH H. HURST, Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry; E. L. BAILEY, Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry; R. P. WARREN, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; T. P. O'REILLY, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; J. A. BUCHANAN, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; L. J. LAMBERT, First Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE NEW "FARM."

MR. SEWARD, in his new character of Mrs. Toodles, has thoughtfully purchased for us the door (and door-plate) of the Arctic Ocean, because it would be "so handy to have in the house." What pressing need the Republic has of Russian America, is a hard thing to guess: what need it has of the seven and a quarter millions paid for it is more obvious. The Premier is reported to be exceedingly gay and volatile over his bargain, declaring "the 'farm' is sold and belongs to us." But only to a man in ecstasies could so violent a metaphor be allowed, as to call that a "farm" whose cereals are all imported and whose "agricultural" products are furs, fish, foxes and sea-horse teeth. Even the adroit and acute Mr. NEWTON might well be wonderstruck at this sort of a "farm." In the endeavor to find out what they want of more land, and especially of half a million square miles girdled by the Arctic Circle, the American people have all the week been overhauling globes and maps, and experiencing a sensation something akin to that of youthful days at the summons "first class in geography!" In the first place, let us see what we have bought. The area of Russian America is variously estimated (for no surveyor ever traversed the greater part) at from 394,000 to 481,276 square miles. Of this, nine-tenths may at once be ciphered out, as unworthy the slightest notice—absolutely worthless even as a gift. The possibly valuable part is the narrow strip of coast-line and islands extending between latitudes 55° and 60°: of this the mainland consists of the slope of the mountain chain which here skirts the Pacific, and which, while nearly 400 miles long, is, at its widest point, only about 30 miles broad. We have mentioned that the topographers have given a generous margin of about 100,000 square miles to their varying guesses about the quantity of surface in Russian America. But, as nearly as we can make out, only about 10,000 square miles can ever be of possible interest to us, namely the slender strip of sea-coast and adjacent islands between Dixon's Channel on the south and on the north Mt. St. Elias, which, like an enormous traverse across the debouche of this coast defile, rears its sublime, snow-crowned crest 17,000 feet into the air, and seems to shut off alike interest and traffic with the ice-realms beyond. Even as a land speculation, our half a million square miles dwindles practically to an affair of ten thousand. But this is not the light in which to regard the question: why do we need territory at all? We do not need it, nor shall we for a century to come.

There is one town in Russian America—New Archangel—containing about a thousand people. This settlement, on the island of Sitka, is the seat of government, and boasts a fort and a governor's house, and is protected by a squadron of a couple of frigates or so. But even New Archangel would be nothing without the Russian-American Company, whose fifty ships and numerous hunters here rendezvous. The entire population of Russian-America is guessed to be 60,000 souls, all told, of whom about a tenth are Russians, Kuriles, Kodiaks, and Aleoots—all the rest are Esquimaux. Little as there is to console us for the bargain in the land we have bought, there is less in the people. For, though the "Esquimaux vote" will now be electioneered for like the African, and the "gentleman from Tchongatchis" will make a fine figure in the House—yet that oleaginous race of Esquimaux is no great catch, merely as new population. There are, however, to be had some very bright Esquimaux dogs, said by Arctic explorers to be rather more interesting than their masters.

What, then, shall we get for our money? Is it something in the oil and otter line? But those trades, while sensibly declining in that region, hardly justify so lavish an outlay for the fresh impetus they will now receive. Agriculture, as we have seen, is hopeless in so rigorous a climate; the permanent colonization of the main region is, for the same reason, equally out of the question. We get ivory, as Mr. Seward urges, but we get the "elephant" with it. We get sea-coast, but then we have already a vast stretch or it on the Pacific coast, beside the great Atlantic and Gulf shores. We get land, but cannot sell or give

away some untitled and almost unexplored hundreds of millions of acres already ours—and not covered with hummocks and ice-floes either. In enticing phraseology (but for a smack of the land-agent's style) Mr. Seward describes this real estate in which he takes so much interest, as "fruitful, and the country inviting," at least on the coast, and "as far inland as the 'breezes from off the China Sea current may reach and 'modify the rigors of the climate,' albeit, it is confessed that 'far inland there is a region of almost 'perpetual snow.' This latter admission was not needed, since the fact it asserts is conjectural—no one could have interest enough to penetrate to the interior, and find out what was there.

Having thus examined what we shall get, we may now turn to what we must pay for it in getting it. The purchase money is equal to about ten millions of currency; for, although one paper rather 'cutely' suggests that payment be insisted on in greenbacks, the proposal would hardly go down with the Czar's Minister of Finance, and probably gold was nominated in the bond. In itself, however, this (though a sum just now not to be sneezed at) is hardly large enough an amount to consider. To be sure, for twice the amount sixty-odd years ago, we bought Louisiana of the first Napoleon—a tract worth to us fifty of these farms impinging on the North Pole. But then, there were sharp financiers and diplomatists in 1803; and, besides, the amount now paid is in itself not worth haggling about, if we have anything to show for it. However, the purchase-money is a small item in the bill we shall pay for our land. We shall have to erect and maintain a small military post at New Archangel, and transport supplies to it; we shall probably keep a detachment of the Pacific Squadron cruising there; these, and kindred expenses, with the interest on the gold to be paid down, will, it has been estimated, cost us about a million a year. Then comes the whole civil apparatus of a territorial Government to be paid for—shelter for the officials against the ice and snow; their red-tape, envelopes, and sealing wax; their modest stipends. All these things the Russian Government, which has no need to economize, thought it had carried about long enough. The oil and otter did not pay the cost of building forts and houses, and keeping up supplies, troops, corvettes, and governors.

The look of the purchase is still queerer when we reflect that, if it be, as is said, Russia's friendliness which is the cause of the bargain, then the same feeling would have given us all we could want with the territory for nothing. Our whalers would have been allowed, without our buying them, all fit privileges. Mr. SEWARD points us, as the origin of the treaty, to a petition from Washington Territory, a year ago, which, with an amusing oddity of language, prays for such rights in Russian ports that "our sick fishermen 'may obtain sanitary assistance, together with the 'privilege of curing fish.' Now it is altogether probable that our good friends, the Russians, would have been very happy, at Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's nod, to allow these petitioners, free of charge, to cure, in Russian ports, both their fishermen and their fish.

In sifting their wits to find some plausible ground for this great diplomatic and financial feat, the journalists have framed many curious hypotheses. One of them points out the fact that the River Kwichpak is an enormous affair—some thousands of miles long. Unfortunately, as its delta is pretty nearly always frozen over, there will be no use in our attempting to control its mouth.

Another journalist, prepared to applaud beforehand though he knows not why, paints a wondrous vision of new trade between the shores of the Pacific—bent out of its course, like Mr. SEWARD's thermal currents, for the express benefit of Russian America. And so on with all the fine-spun theories.

However, there is one result of the annexation which the whole press has foretold. It is that England will take this move as a prompt challenge to her, and that all Europe will interpret it, in view of recent events, as a voluntary arrayal of the United States on the side of Russia, so far, at least, as sympathy goes, in the great European struggle now impending. But the first idea (which alone reconciled most of our people to the trade) is refuted by the Duke of Buckingham, who officially declared in the House of Lords, on Monday night, that the whole affair was "a matter of indifference" to England. While we symp-



these with the chagrin of the people and the Secretary of State at this avowal, we are glad to have it made. Whenever we get ready to pick a quarrel with England, we need not go up to Behring's Straits to find a pretext. There is a much better one, for example, rotting from neglect at the bottom of the British Channel—the *Alabama*. We are very glad that England declines to take so far-fetched a hint as the Russian purchase, if hint perceptible it be. As to Russia, it is quite another affair. If it be true that, even in the world's opinion, she has bought any sort of constructive alliance of the United States by her two-penny territory in the Arctic Ocean, she has made a fine bargain with Mr. SEWARD; a fine bargain it would have been, had she paid us seven millions to take her big ice-patch off her hands, with such a political understanding. And by as much as Russia, in that case, would gain by the bargain, the United States would lose. Of all nations on the globe, Russia is the one to whom our people are and ought to be most friendly; yet we ought to avoid all "entangling alliances" whatsoever. However, we must wait to see the interpretation put upon this act by European powers, before admitting that this diplomatic effect will follow. If it should not, and the bargain should become a mere commercial one, as such affirmed by the Senate, with cash paid by the House, we shall look upon it more favorably.

THE Engineer Corps of the Army, and especially that part of it engaged in completing the coastwise defences of the country, have been put in rather a perplexing light by the discussions on this latter subject. Faith in massive masonry has been thoroughly undermined by the researches and inventions of modern science; yet, there are, along our Atlantic shores, many huge forts which are all but completed, according to the old theory of naval warfare. Before the iron-clad era, the problem of successful harbor-defence was nearly solved, when suddenly the Monitor came upon the scene, ripping and tearing old theories, and annihilating some of our most elaborate works, so far as effective service was concerned. This revolution had, in a measure, been commenced by the increased range given to rifle guns, and by the improvements in shell firing. We have in mind, at present, one tremendous fort on the Atlantic coast. It is so built as to be substantially impregnable to any attack from the sea. The natural conformation of the island aided the defensive power of the enormous fort. When the latter was nearly done, and was pronounced impervious, the objection was raised that the enemy's ships would lay a mile or so below the fort, and throw their shells over into the city it was designed to protect. Such, indeed, was the fact; the fort was situated about three-fourths of a mile from the city, and, if it had been impossible to throw shells to a greater distance than that, would have been a splendid defence.

The great dilemma in defences on the seaboard has been this: whether to abandon the forts already begun, and so give up [as lost what has been already laid out on them, or else to finish the forts according to their original plan, and let them go for what they are worth. The engineers to whom the defence of the seaboard has been intrusted have made rather a noteworthy compromise. The plans of nearly all the works on the North Atlantic coast—we forbear publishing particulars—have been modified by an intelligent Board, in view of late experience, and probably the best has been done with them that can be done. Of course, had these works been in a less advanced state, greater modifications would be made; but some of them were all but finished. It is true that the platting of the masonry scarps has not been recommended, but this is, doubtless, because it has never yet been scientifically shown what is the very best possible mode of applying iron to masonry.

It is understood, however, that the construction of numerous earthen traverse magazines, for the service of barbette guns and the protection of the gunners, has been recommended and approved by the Engineer Department. In the late appropriation bill, some of the items asked for will be applied to that purpose. So it is with many other items of that bill. The forts, as we said, are nearly completed, and hence it would be useless to attempt to introduce into them the new features forced into prominence by the recent progress of science. Yet, since it was necessary to either complete the forts as originally planned, or give them up altogether, the former alternative has been

chosen—the expense being slight and such conformity to modern ideas being made as was practicable.

In our recent articles upon Coast Defences, we pointed out how the changes wrought in the problem of defence might influence the Congressional appropriations for that purpose. Of course, the works on the Northern Lakes are not liable to the same exposure to heavy projectiles as those on the seaboard; accordingly, if these are finished at all, it must be substantially as they are now progressing. But with regard to those on the coast-lines, it is of vital importance not to ignore the revolutionary elements introduced into ordnance and armor. It has been suggested that, in urging the impropriety of constructing any new works whatever until suitable experiments have been made and a definite and complete new system of coast-defence is drawn out and accepted, we have meanwhile given too much credit to Congress for its caution in spending money on fortifications. It has been suggested that the late bill, which escaped destruction "as by fire," was opposed by Western members, simply on local, not on scientific grounds. It is certainly true that, since forts are not needed on the Western prairies, and since no money for the construction of seaboard forts can be spent out West, the opposition may have been sectional: the Western members only want their river and harbor improvements, partly for their intrinsic value, and partly for the diffusion of the money appropriation among their constituents. It must be confessed, too, that members of Congress rarely scrutinize such schemes in detail, or even read the Bureau reports.

However, in putting the opposition of Congress to fortifications on scientific grounds, we referred less to the views of political than to those of patriotic leaders. In any case, however, it would be wrong to ascribe the reluctance of that body to any distrust of the capacity of the Engineer Corps. The sums asked for by the Chief of the Corps, and approved by the Military Committee, were asked for after deliberation, and the Corps cannot be accused of being wedded to exploded ideas. We trust, however, that, when Congress convenes again, some systematic plan of coast-defence will be laid before it. Some forts are, meanwhile, as good as useless, and all money expended upon them is thrown away; others can properly be finished for the additional comfort of garrisons, as respects barracks and quarters, leaving their offensive and defensive capacities in abeyance till competent officers can agree on this point; and no new works should be begun, except as co-operative to floating defences, and calculated to withstand the heaviest attacks conceivable.

THE Second Comptroller has, so far as concernsthe Army, rather a thankless office. His mission seems to them to be to tighten the purse-strings, to put a strict construction on all Congressional acts framed for the benefit of soldiers, and to see that not a penny gets out of the treasury, which can possibly be kept in it. Such an officer is of priceless value to the Government, but an intolerable annoyance to Government payees. In looking over the JOURNAL files, we have struck upon many instances where the Second Comptroller has put the screws of strict construction on loosely-drawn Congressional acts designed to benefit the Army, and has thereby caused more or less outcry among the creditors. Sometimes Congress itself comes to the rescue by an explanatory act. Such was the case with the last dispute with the Comptroller which we recorded—that concerning the longevity ration, and the status of Volunteer officers who have joined the Regular service. The attention of Congress was called to the difficulty, and the matter put beyond dispute.

A fresh subject of controversy is now up, with regard to the Second Comptroller's inference respecting the meaning of the act of Congress passed a month ago, regarding Army pay. The act of Congress approved March 2d, gives, for two years from July 1, 1866, an increase of a third on the pay proper to all officers below the rank of major-general. Now, the Second Comptroller, as we stated three weeks since, limits the benefits of this increase to those who were officers at the date of the approval, and not at the date mentioned in the bill, that is to say, March 2, 1867, and not July 1, 1866. Accordingly, those officers who were mustered out of service between July 1, 1866 and March 2, 1867, are held by the worthy Comptroller not entitled to the increase.

It seems to us that there is fair chance for an argument on the point just stated—that it is a doubtful point, not a certain one; and since it is doubtful, we should like to have the officers interested get the benefit of the doubt. When Congress inserted a date (July 1, 1866) from which the increased pay should begin to run, it had a purpose. What was that purpose? It obviously was to decree that, considering the rates of living, the price of gold, and what not, all service rendered on and after that date was worthy of a third higher pay than had been given before. Now, at the time this retrospective act was made, Congress had in view the officers who at the date mentioned were in service. To say that the fact that A, B, or C resigned before the act was approved deprived them of its benefits, would make the Congressional view of services rendered dependent on the mere mechanical or accidental event of the Presidential approval of the bill. This could not possibly have been the intent of Congress in fixing the past date of July 1st, because Congress could not know when the bill would be approved. In a communication published in the JOURNAL last week, this argument is very pungently urged—and in no respect more pungently than by the statement that, according to the Second Comptroller, if an officer was mustered out on the 1st day of March, 1867, he would be paid off at the old rates, but if on the 2d day of March, at the new rates! Is that what Congress meant in specially inserting the date July 1, 1866? The interpretation is almost incredible.

#### CONGRESS.

CONGRESS adjourned on Saturday until the first Wednesday in July. But the Senate was again convened in special session, on Monday, by call of the PRESIDENT, for the purpose of acting on Executive appointments.

Previous to adjournment, the Senate passed a joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus route to the Pacific States and Territories. It also adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of General CARRINGTON on the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge-boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River, was likewise passed. Resolutions were also adopted, authorizing the Indian Committee, in the prosecution of the investigation called for by a recent resolution, to visit the Indian Territory, and directing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation and military protection; and calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for certain detailed information respecting the Indians, the number in each tribe, the location they occupy, a description of their lands a copy of each treaty, etc.

The House passed a joint resolution providing for the payment of \$179,000 to DOXAHO, RYAN & SECOR, the contractors for the Monitor *Comanche*, for their losses on the contract. The resolution as originally introduced proposed to return the vessel to the contractors on their returning the amount paid by the Government therefor, with the cost of the guns, ammunition and stores on board at the time of the delivery, and giving full authority to the contractors to dispose of the same. But, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the resolution was amended as above.

The Senate bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion was passed. Mr. BERTON asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of this House to Major-General SHERIDAN for the removal of the Louisiana officials from the offices which they disgraced, and the appointment of loyal men in their places. But Mr. WOOD, (N. Y.) objected, and the resolution was not received. An attempt was likewise made (by Mr. SCHENCK), to pass a resolution paying to NORMAN WIARD \$42,180, in full of all his accounts against the Government for semi-steel 60-pounder guns made for the Navy in 1867. But it was subsequently withdrawn.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to the collection and payment of moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, was passed after considerable debate. Mr. SCHENCK tried, but was not allowed, to offer a resolution directing those members of the House who were members of Committee on Military Affairs of the last House, to prosecute, during the recess, the investigation ordered at the last session into the management of the Military Academy at West Point. The Senate private bill for a pension to Captain RICHARD BUSTED, Jr., of the Chicago Light Artillery, and the Senate bill supplementary to an act for the relief of Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, were passed; also, the Senate joint resolution for the purchase of lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard.



## LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING MARCH 30, 1867.

## NAVY.

Bergner, M., U. S. S. Massachusetts. Hodges, Wm., U. S. S. Wincock.  
Bulmer, John E., U. S. N. Veeder, Isaac P., U. S. N.  
Bulma, Oscar, U. S. N. U. S. School Ship Savannah.

## ARMY.

Adjutant 43d U. S. I., V. R. C. McAllister, Capt. A., 7th U. S. C. H. A.  
Anderson, A., 3d U. S. I. McGee, Lt. Nelson, 10th U. S. C. I.  
Brands, Lt. C., 68th N. Y. V. V. McGowan, Capt. T. F., 78th U. S. C. I.  
Bicker, Capt. H. R., 10th U. S. C. A. McKown, Capt. Le Grand, 1st Eng.  
Buell, General Geo. F. McLeish, Capt. A., 78th U. S. C. I.  
Canniff, Lt. W. S., 18th N. Y. C. Nagel, Captain F., 78th U. S. C. I.  
Castello, Lt. T. M., 170th N. Y. V. Neal, Capt. E. H., 10th U. S. C. I.  
Downing, Col. L. S. Wood, Lt. Lorenzo, 104th U. S. C. T.  
Earle, Capt. D., 1st N. Y. M. B. Onderdonk, Capt. B. F., N. Y. V.  
Elsmeier, Lt. A., 121st U. S. C. I. Preston, Gen. John S.  
Flynn, Henry, 18th U. S. I. Pilsworth, Capt. S. J., 20th U. S. C. I.  
Green, Capt. C. T., 43d U. S. I. Porter, A. Sug. W., 3d U. S. C. T.  
Golden, Lt. Jas. M., 14th N. Y. C. Riedy, Owen, 96th U. S. C. I.  
Grover, Et. Maj.-Gen. C., 38th U. S. I. Riechlin, Capt. E. P., 51st U. S. C. I.  
Hart, General O. H. Robert, Lt. M. J., 82d U. S. C. I.  
Harris, Lt. G. H., 2d N. Y. A. Ruhn, Lt. J., 15th U. S. C. I.  
Hatch, Lt. W. A., 6th Mass. C. Stanhouse, C. H. V., 31st U. S. C. I.  
James, Maj. H. W., A. M. G. Searies, Lt. J. W., 33d U. S. C. T.  
Kennedy, Capt. E. D., 119th U. S. C. I. Steel, George W., 14th U. S. I.  
Langdon, Captain L. L. Thornton, Capt. W., 78th U. S. C. I.  
Lind, Capt. T. C., 100th U. S. C. T. Thelton, Capt. W., 78th U. S. C. I.  
Mackey, Surgeon D., 29th U. S. C. T. Vinton, Lt. A., 23th U. S. C. T.  
Macdonald, Lt. J., 84th U. S. C. I. Webb, Major-General A. S.  
Many, Lt. W. H., 24th U. S. C. T. Wheelock, Lt. J. C., 31st U. S. C. T.  
Manning, Lt. H. T., 82d U. S. C. I. Wrimick, Lt. C. A., 84th U. S. C. I.  
Martin, Capt. H. V., 43d U. S. C. T. Yordy, Lt. E. B., 84th U. S. C. I.  
Marshall, Lt. E. J., 78th U. S. C. I. Young, Lt. J. E., 82d U. S. C. I.  
Meredith, Capt. J. H., 82d U. S. C. I. Zimandy, Lt. A. G., 4th U. S. C. C.  
Middle, Capt. H., 43d U. S. C. I. Zulasky, Lt. E. A., 83d U. S. C. I.  
Mulligan, Lt. A. H., 103d U. S. C. I.

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 70.]

AN ACT to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders, in the suppression of the late Rebellion against the United States.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval after the fourth of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and before the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, respecting martial law, military trials by courts-martial or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late Rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or of affording aid and comfort to Rebels against the authority of the United States and all proceedings and acts done or had by courts-martial or military commission, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President, made as aforesaid, or in aid thereof, are hereby approved in all respects, legalized and made valid, to the same extent and with the same effect as if said orders and proclamations had been issued and made, and said arrests, imprisonments, proceedings and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of a law thereof previously enacted and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done. And no civil court of the United States, or of any State, or of the District of Columbia, or of any District or Territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any civil court for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance or in aid of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority or with the approval of the President within the period aforesaid, and respecting any of the matters aforesaid; and all officers and other persons in the service of the United States, or who acted in aid thereof, acting in the premises shall be held prima facie to have been authorized by the President; and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.  
Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

AN ACT to amend section twelve, chapter two hundred and ninety-nine, of the laws of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of section twelve, of chapter two hundred and ninety-nine, of the laws of first session Thirty-ninth Congress, approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended by repealing all after and including the words "until otherwise provided by law," so as to place the judge-advocates thereby authorized to be retained in service upon the same footing in respect to tenure of office and otherwise as other officers of the Army of the United States.  
Approved, February 25, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT to amend an act granting the right of way over the military reserve at Fort Gratiot, Michigan.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act granting the right of way over, and depot grounds upon, the military reserve of Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan," passed February the eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting in the last proviso, after the word "wood," the words "or fire-proof," so that the same shall read, "that all buildings to be erected upon said reservation shall be of wood or fire-proof."  
Approved, February 25, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Trustees of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home shall hereafter consist of seven persons, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business; and D. K. Carter, Henry D. Cooke, Amos B. Eaton, J. W. Alvord, Horatio Bridge, Byron Sunderland and Franklin A. Dick are hereby declared to be the Trustees of said corporation, and they and their successors shall have the entire control and management of all property, moneys and other securities now held or used for the benefit of said corporation, or which shall hereafter belong to it; and the said Board of Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring, by death, resignation or otherwise.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon their organization the Trustees shall elect a Board of lady managers, consisting of the ladies of the premises, who shall have power to superintend and manage the internal affairs of the asylum, and to fill vacancies in their own Board, to make their own by-laws, rules and regulations, to hold their offices till the second Wednesday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; their successors to be elected annually by the Board of Managers in the manner which their by-laws shall prescribe.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the surviving parent or legal guardian of any child placed under charge of said corporation may withdraw such child therefrom, and any minor over sixteen years of age, upon his or her request in writing, shall be discharged therefrom, at the discretion of the Managers.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this amendatory act is inconsistent with this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.  
Approved, February 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 43.]

AN ACT to restore Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe to his grade in active service of the Navy.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant Joseph P. Fyffe to the active list of the Navy, and to restore him to the rank to which he may be entitled thereon.  
Approved, February 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]

AN ACT for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels-of-war and steam machinery.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy hereby authorized and directed to investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels-of-war and steam machinery for the same under contracts made after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and said investigation to be made upon the following basis: He shall ascertain the additional cost which was necessarily incurred by each contractor in the completion of his work by reason of any changes or alterations in the plans and specifications required, and delays in the prosecution of the work occasioned by the Government, which were not provided for in the original contract; but no allowance for any advance in the price of labor or material shall be considered unless such advance occurred during the prolonged time for completing the work rendered necessary by the delay resulting from the action of the Government aforesaid, and then only when such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contractor, and from such additional cost, to be ascertained as aforesaid, there shall be deducted such sum as may have been paid each contractor for any reason heretofore over and above the contract price, and shall report to Congress a tabular statement of each case, which shall contain the name of the contractor, a description of the work, the contract price, the whole increased cost of the work over the contract price, and the amount of such increased cost caused by the delay and action of the Government as aforesaid, and the amount already paid the contractor over and above the contract price: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy, under the resolution, shall investigate the claim of W. H. Webb for constructing the steamer Dunderberg, applying the provisions of this resolution in such investigation, except that proper consideration shall be given to the increased cost incurred by said Webb by reason of any alteration in the plans and specifications for the Dunderberg made during the progress of the work, whether such alterations were provided for in the original contract or not, when payment for the same was not embraced in the contract price.  
Approved, March 2, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States."  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of chapter two hundred and forty of the acts of the Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of, or used by, the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of, or injury to, real estate, nor for the consumption, appropriation, or destruction of, or damage to, personal property by the military authorities, or troops, of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, in a State, or part of a State, declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or in a State which by an ordinance of secession attempted to withdraw from the United States Government: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall repeal or modify the effect of any act or joint resolution, extending the provisions of said act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee, or of the State of West Virginia, or any county therein.  
SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Endorsed by the President: "Received February 9, 1867."  
[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:  
For invalid pensions under various acts, ten million dollars.  
For pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, as provided for by acts of March eighteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second, July twenty-first, and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with its supplementary acts, and for compensation to pension agents and expenses of agencies, twenty-three million dollars.  
For Navy pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters, as provided for by acts of August eighteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with its supplementary acts, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to be paid from the Navy pension fund.  
Approved, February 22, 1867.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]

AN ACT to clothe maimed and destitute soldiers.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and required to furnish one complete suit of clothing to each invalid soldier who is an inmate of any regularly constituted "Soldiers' Home" in the United States, out of the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's Department.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such clothing shall be delivered to the Managers of such institutions upon their requisition therefor, accompanied with such certificates as to numbers and condition as the Secretary of War may prescribe.  
Approved, March 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over certain property of the United States, at Camp Chase, Ohio, for the use of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and for other purposes.  
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to turn over the barracks, buildings and other property of the United States, now at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, to the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the use and benefit of such soldiers.  
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to sell such surplus clothing, quartermaster's and medical stores as he may deem expedient, at first price, to the National Asylum for the use of disabled Volunteer soldiers therein.  
Approved, March 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 9.]

A RESOLUTION providing for the necessary surveys for a ship canal, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, for military, naval and commercial purposes.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause surveys, with plans and estimates of cost, to be made by an officer of engineers for a ship canal to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario, or the navigable

waters thereof, of suitable location and dimensions for military, naval and commercial purposes, and that the expenses of the same be defrayed from the sums appropriated in the acts of June twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for examinations and surveys relating to the improvement of harbors and rivers on the northwestern lakes.  
Approved, March 22, 1867.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States,' approved March 21, 1866."  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section third of the act to incorporate a national asylum for disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States, approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be amended by striking out the words "not members of Congress."  
Approved, March 12, 1867.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MARCH 25.—Carpenter William D. Toy, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on April 15, 1867.  
MARCH 27.—Commander John Irwin, to command the *Lenape*.  
MARCH 28.—Paymaster Horatio L. Walte, to duty on board the *New Hampshire*.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 23.—Second Assistant Engineer Myron H. Knapp, from duty on board the *Wachusett*, and granted sick leave of absence from October 23, 1866.  
MARCH 25.—Carpenter William D. Jenkins, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on April 15, 1867, and placed on waiting orders.  
MARCH 27.—Commander Thomas S. Phelps, from the command of the *Lenape*, and placed on waiting orders.  
MARCH 28.—Paymaster E. W. Dunn, from duty on board the *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MARCH 28.—Third Assistant Engineer Carlton A. Ubor.  
RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.  
MARCH 28.—Midshipman J. W. E. York.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## DETACHED.

MARCH 28.—Acting Ensign Emile J. Enfar, from duty on board the *Daffodil*, and granted leave for discharge.  
PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.  
MARCH 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Touchton and David L. Noonan.  
MARCH 30.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Sloat.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 23.—The order dated July 17, 1863, dismissing Mate Frederick K. Dumont, is revoked, and his resignation accepted, to date from July 17, 1863.  
MARCH 27.—The order dated February 2, 1865, revoking the appointment of Mate John W. Davis, is revoked, and his resignation accepted from February 2, 1865.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, from October 9, 1865.  
Acting Ensign J. W. Chandler, from March 27th.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster William Holland, from October 17, 1865.  
Acting First Assistant Engineer John H. Padgett, from March 25th.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Charles J. Henry, from July 19, 1865, William H. Crawford, from August 15, 1865, and Joseph Greppen, from March 28th.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Mooras, Jr., from March 26th.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 23, 1867:

James Gill, coal-heaver, March 14th, Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis.  
Thomas Christian, ordinary seaman, March 16th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1867.  
John Pickens, alias Abasalom Perkins, seaman, November 25, 1866, U. S. steamer *Ozipee*.  
Herman Zimmerman, second-class boy, March 11th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.  
Charles A. Brown, March 5th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*.  
Jacob Thorne, beneficiary, March 24th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
Charles G. Nichols, landsman, March 25th, U. S. R. steamer *Vermont*.  
James P. Gorman, landsman, March 26th, U. S. steamer *Constitution*.  
Edward B. Stearns, marine, March 4th, Naval Hospital, Washington.  
John Ollions, seaman, March 18th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## ASSIGNED.

Ordinance Sergeant Thomas Cooney, U. S. Army, now at Galveston, Texas, has been ordered to repair to New Orleans, La., and report to the commanding officer District of Louisiana, for assignment to duty at Fort Pike.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARDS U. S. ARMY.

Private Patrick W. Dooner, Company A, 32d U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of California for assignment to duty.  
Private Christopher A. Frame, Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, and ordered to report for duty at Omaha, Nebraska.

## RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Hospital Steward P. J. Durkin, U. S. Army, from duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and ordered to duty at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

## DISCHARGED.

Hospital Stewards A. M. Squier, L. H. Brennell and J. P. Kepler, U. S. Army.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted Brevet Colonel J. Simpson, Surgeon, with permission to go beyond the sea.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Hasson, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from his present duties, and ordered to duty as Medical Director Department of the Cumberland.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Getty, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from his present duties, and ordered to duty as Medical Director, Department of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.



# CONFIRMATIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

G. F. Robinson, late Major of the 14th Missouri Cavalry, to be Captain in the 10th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Nathaniel Wolf, late First Lieutenant of the 29th Kentucky Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 34th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry E. Scott, late Private of the 22d New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, November 30, 1866, vice Schryver, promoted.

John W. Hines, late First Lieutenant in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

George H. Palmer, late Captain of the 83d Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, January 22, 1867, vice Warren, promoted.

George T. Cook, of Illinois, to be Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Infantry, March 13, 1867, vice Murdock, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Steele, 3d U. S. Infantry, to be Colonel of the 20th Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Louis M. Hamilton, 3d U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 7th Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick W. Benteen, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, to be Captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain in the 10th Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Aaron S. Daggett, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Captain in the 16th Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant William McK. Dunn, Jr., 10th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 21st Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Seth Weldy, 1st U. S. Infantry, to be Captain in the 23d Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles B. Cassill, late Colonel of the 51st U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain in the 49th Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant in the 43d U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John Lafferty, late Captain Battalion California Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John C. Jenness, late Lieutenant of the 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

David W. Walcott, late Second Lieutenant of the 15th Kansas Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Lee P. Gillette, late Captain of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles T. Witherill, late Captain of the 6th Maine Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant in the 28th U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles Hobart, late First Lieutenant of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Philip Regis de Trobriand, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to be Colonel of the 31st U. S. Infantry, July 23, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Additional Paymaster George E. Glenn, U. S. Volunteers, to be Paymaster, January 17, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Geo. B. Simpson, late Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, to be Paymaster, March 6, 1867, to fill an original vacancy. (This appointment was rejected by the Thirty-ninth and confirmed by the Fortieth Congress.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter V. Hagner, to be Colonel, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Theodore T. S. Laidley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Thomas J. Rodman, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 7, 1867, vice Hagner, appointed Colonel.

Captain Stephen V. Benet, to be Major, December 22, 1866, vice Kingsbury, promoted.

Captain Silas Crispin, to be Major, March 7, 1867, vice Rodman, promoted.

Captain John W. Todd, to be Major, March 7, 1867, vice Laidley, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Francis J. Shunk, to be Major, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Thomas J. Treadwell, to be Major, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Thomas G. Baylor, to be Major, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Horace Porter, to be Major, March 7, 1867, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Lawrence S. Babbitt, to be Captain, December 22, 1866, vice Benet, promoted.

First Lieutenant Clemens C. Chaffee, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Crispin, promoted.

First Lieutenant Morris Shaff, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Todd, promoted.

First Lieutenant Jasper Myers, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Shunk, appointed Major.

First Lieutenant William A. Marye, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Treadwell, appointed Major.

First Lieutenant Jacob H. Smyser, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Baylor, appointed Major.

First Lieutenant Isaac Arnold, to be Captain, March 7, 1867, vice Porter, appointed Major.

Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Dutton, to be First Lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Marye, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John G. Butler, to be First Lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Smyser, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Wm. S. Smoot, to be First Lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Arnold, promoted.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Nathaniel S. Constable, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, January 13, 1867, vice Holsbird, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 24, 1867, vice Ekin, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General.

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Charles McClure, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, August 17, 1866, vice Porter, deceased.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Washington L. Elliott, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, August 31, 1866, vice Grier, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

Captain Charles E. Norris, of the 2d Cavalry, to be Major, August 31, 1866, vice Elliott, promoted.

First Lieutenant Reuben F. Bernard, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Switzer, promoted to the 2d Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Thomas McGregor, to be Captain, October 15, 1866, vice Lord, deceased.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Spaulding, to be Captain, February 12, 1867, vice Sokalski, deceased.

Captain Nelson B. Switzer, 1st Cavalry, to be Major, July 23, 1866, vice Wheaton, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 39th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Lewis Thompson, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Rodenbough, appointed Major of the 42d Infantry.

First Lieutenant Frederick W. Schaurte, to be Captain, August 31, 1866, vice Norris, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant James N. Wheelan, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Harrison, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James T. Peale, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Thompson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John A. Wanless, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Lester, appointed Captain in the 8th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, to be First Lieutenant, August 31, 1866, vice Schaurte, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas I. Gregg, to be First Lieutenant, September 1, 1866, vice Bates, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Captain George W. Howland, 3d Cavalry, to be Major, December 1, 1866, vice Davidson, promoted to the 10th Cavalry.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Meinhold, to be Captain, December 1, 1866, vice Howland, promoted to the 2d Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Richard Wall, to be Captain, December 24, 1866, vice McNally, retired.

Second Lieutenant Lambert L. Mulford, to be First Lieutenant, December 24, 1866, vice Wall, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel William N. Grier, 1st Cavalry, to be Colonel, August 21, 1866, vice Howe, retired.

Major Benjamin S. Roberts, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 23, 1866, vice Stoneman, appointed Colonel of the 21st Infantry.

Captain James B. McIntyre, 4th Cavalry, to be Major, July 23, 1866, vice Duncan, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.

Captain William B. Lane, to be Major, November 9, 1866, vice Gardner, resigned.

First Lieutenant Frank Stanwood, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Granger, appointed Colonel of the 25th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Frederick Van Vleet, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Gibbs, appointed Major of the 7th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Philip K. Thomas, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Alexander, appointed Major of the 9th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Francis H. Wilson, to be Captain, November 9, 1866, vice Lane, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William P. Bainbridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Van Vleet, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Bainbridge, the Regimental Commissary.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Lawson, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Thomas, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence L. O'Connor, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1866, vice Wilson, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major James H. Carleton, 6th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 31, 1866, vice Oakes, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant William W. Webb, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice McIntyre, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

First Lieutenant William O'Connell, to be Captain, September 27, 1866, vice Stockton, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John Murphy, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Webb, promoted.

Major John W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, December 1, 1866, vice Walcutt, resigned.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Thomas Duncan, 3d Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 23, 1866, vice Smith, appointed Colonel of the 7th Cavalry.

Captain Eugene W. Crittenden, 4th Cavalry, to be Major, July 23, 1866, vice Stanley, appointed Colonel of the 22d Infantry.

First Lieutenant Thomas E. Mailey, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Watkins, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 20th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Gustavus Urban, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice McIntosh, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Infantry.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah O. Denney, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Custer, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant James C. Cooley, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Urban, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James Burns, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Mailey, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Binning, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Denney, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert F. Stockton, to be First Lieutenant, October 31, 1866, vice Harris, resigned.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Oakes, 4th Cavalry, to be Colonel, July 31, 1866, vice Hunter, retired.

Captain William W. Lowe, 5th Cavalry, to be Major, July 31, 1866, vice Carleton, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant John W. Spangler, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Gregg, appointed Colonel of the 8th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Curwen B. McLeallen, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Britain, transferred to the 9th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Joseph Kerin, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Wade, appointed Major of the 9th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Samuel M. Whiteide, to be Captain, October 20, 1866, vice Tucker, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Bennett, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice McLeallen, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Kerin, promoted.

Adna R. Chaffee, late First Lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, to rank from February 22, 1865.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major Joseph A. Haskin, 3d Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 26, 1866, vice Ord, appointed Brigadier-General.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Taylor, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Davis, appointed Colonel of the 23d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant George P. Thyng, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Taylor, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George Asbury, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Sanger, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Alonzo E. Mittemore, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice McCrea, appointed Captain in the 42d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard G. Shaw, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Egan, appointed Captain in the 11th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. Hawes, to be First Lieutenant, February 12, 1867, vice O'Brien, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gillett, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Chapin, appointed Captain in the 8th Cavalry (since deceased).

Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Ryer, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Calef, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, to be First Lieutenant, December 24, 1866, vice Gillett, deceased.

Second Lieutenant James L. Mast, to be First Lieutenant, January 3, 1867, vice Dennison, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Gustavus A. De Bussey, 4th Artillery, to be Major, July 26, 1866, vice Haskin, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

First Lieutenant Edward R. Warner, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Andrews, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

Second Lieutenant James B. Burbank, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Warner, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Hasbrouck, to be Captain, July 26, 1866, vice De Bussey, promoted to the 3d Artillery.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Parsons, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Gibbon, appointed Colonel of the 36th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Edward P. Newkirk, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James M. Waite, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Parsons, promoted.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain George P. Andrews, 3d Artillery, to be Major, July 23, 1866, vice Getty, appointed Colonel of the 37th Infantry.

Captain Truman Seymour, to be Major, August 13, 1866, vice Clark, deceased.

First Lieutenant Jacob B. Rawles, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Griffin, appointed Colonel of the 35th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Keeffe, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Rawles, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, to be First Lieutenant, January 1, 1867, vice Smith, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1867, vice Muhlenberg, resigned.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Robinett, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Mower, appointed Colonel of the 39th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Callinan, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Robinett, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Wallace, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Tidwell, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Dry, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Weldy, appointed Captain in the 23d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John L. Spaulding, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1866, vice Wallace, the Regimental Adjutant.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John W. Whitten, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Mitchell, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Charles Harkins, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Whitten, the Regimental Adjutant.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Alfred Sully, of the 8th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 23, 1866, vice Steele, appointed Colonel of the 20th Infantry.

Captain George Crook, 4th Infantry, to be Major, July 13, 1866, vice Archer, dropped.

Captain Henry Douglass, 18th Infantry, to be Major, July 23, 1866, vice Crook, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Snyder, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant John W. Thomas, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Hamilton, appointed Captain in the 7th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Stanley A. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1866, vice Mitchell, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John Miller, to be Captain, July 13, 1866, vice Crook, promoted to the 3d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James R. Mulliken, to be First Lieutenant, July 13, 1866, vice Miller, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Sloan, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Atchison, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Adam Badeau, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Bothwell, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Edwin T. Bridges, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Thomasson, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Smith, promoted to the 27th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Solomon L. Hoge, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Bailey, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Murdoch, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Pyne, appointed Captain in the 42d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Stephen P. Jocelyn, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Schindler, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Richard W. Ross, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice McKim, appointed Captain in the 39th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Lyon, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Cloyne, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Jacob E. Munson, to be First Lieutenant, October 31, 1866, vice Freeman, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William Badger, to be First Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, vice Long, appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

## SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Larrabee, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Sanno, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant William T. Dodge, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Logan, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Philip H. Remington, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Hazen, appointed Colonel of the 38th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Remington, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Loshe, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Carter, appointed Captain in the 29th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Rollin Perkins, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Ferris, appointed Captain in the 30th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Burnett E. Miller, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice French, appointed Captain in the 40th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm, to be First Lieutenant, August 14, 1866, vice Aikin, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John E. Yard, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Fleming, promoted to the 19th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Shepard, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Yard, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John D. Blaker, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Hay, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Morton, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Meade, appointed Captain in the 31st Infantry.

Second Lieutenant J. Richmond Hardenbergh, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Morton, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Edwards, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Stanley, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Broatch, appointed Captain in the 40th Infantry.

First Lieutenant William Stanley, to be Captain, January 23, 1867, vice Carroll, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st Infantry.

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hartwell, to be Captain, October 4, 1866, vice Ames, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Stephen K. Mahon, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Hagen, the Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Francis J. Dunn, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Field, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant William H. Vinal, to be First Lieutenant, October 4, 1866, vice Hartwell, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Shepherd, to be First Lieutenant, January 22, 1867, vice Robins, appointed Captain in the 39th Infantry.

## TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William E. Dove, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Thiesman, appointed Captain in the 33d Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Andrew M. Trolinger, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Putnam, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Seth L. Hammon, to be First Lieutenant, August 11, 1866, vice Hunter, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Martin O. Coddling, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Lloyd, the Regimental Adjutant.

## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Augustus H. Bainbridge, to be Captain, August 11, 1866, vice O'Connell, promoted to the 17th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Lewis P. Derby, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Tobey, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Levi H. Robinson, to be First Lieutenant, August 11, 1866, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

## FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Julius Hayden, 10th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 23, 1866, vice Dawson, promoted to the 19th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Ferdinand Bayer, to be First Lieutenant, August 31, 1866, vice Coleman, the Regimental Adjutant.

## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James Miller, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Hosmer, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Henry Catley, to be First Lieutenant, August 5, 1866, vice Moore, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John D. O'Connell, 14th Infantry, to be Major, August 11, 1866, vice Plympton, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry S. Howe, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Mitchell, the Regimental Adjutant.

## EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James H. Bradley, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Adair, the Regimental Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Gilbert S. Carpenter, to be Captain, December 21, 1866, vice Brown, deceased.

Second Lieutenant George W. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, December 21, 1866, vice Carpenter, promoted.

## NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, 15th Infantry, to be Colonel, July 23, 1866, vice Canby, appointed Brigadier-General.

Second Lieutenant Denis Carroll, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Gageby, appointed Captain in the 57th Infantry.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Patterson, to be Captain, July 23, 1866, vice Webb, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 44th Infantry.

First Lieutenant William Fletcher, to be Captain November 2, 1866, vice Russell, deceased.

Second Lieutenant William J. Driggs, to be First Lieutenant, July 23, 1866, vice Patterson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, to be First Lieutenant November 2, 1866, vice Wright, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Lathford, to be First Lieutenant, November 2, 1866, vice Fletcher, promoted.



## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

Second Lieutenant Stanton Weaver, to be First Lieutenant, December 6, 1866, vice Coe, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas K. Lawson, to be First Lieutenant, February 18, 1867, vice Newlin, deceased.

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Jack, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Cholesey, appointed Captain in the 40th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John R. Eschenburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Graves, appointed Captain in the 34th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Louis K. Stille, to be First Lieutenant, October 4, 1866, vice Lord, resigned.

First Lieutenant George L. Browning, to be Captain, February 7, 1867, vice Loosley, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William C. Manning, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1867, vice Browning, promoted.

## TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Rowan H. Gray, to be Captain, September 30, 1866, vice Woodward, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Nye, to be First Lieutenant, December 19, 1866, vice Beach, the Regimental Adjutant.

## TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Edwin O. Olton, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Mac Arthur, appointed Captain in the 38th Infantry.

Captain Nathaniel Prime, 17th Infantry, to be Captain, August 9, 1865.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Benjamin F. Smith, 6th Infantry, to be Major, July 28, 1866, vice Lynde, retired.

Second Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, to be First Lieutenant, January 31, 1867, vice Stearns, resigned.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James H. Patterson, to be Captain, September 19, 1866, vice Curtis, resigned.

First Lieutenant Harry M. Smith, to be Captain, November 1, 1866, vice Fessenden, retired.

Second Lieutenant James Collins, to be First Lieutenant, September 2, 1866, vice Cooper, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Richard Vance, to be First Lieutenant, September 19, 1866, vice Patterson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Josiah B. Styles, to be First Lieutenant, November 1, 1866, vice Smith, promoted.

## TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Benton, appointed Captain in the 40th Infantry.

## THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hays, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Liscom, appointed Captain in the 25th Infantry.

## THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William W. Parry, to be First Lieutenant, February 10, 1867, vice Totten, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Noble, to be First Lieutenant, February 10, 1867, vice Hale, the Regimental Quartermaster.

## THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, to be Captain, November 1, 1866, vice Swan, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Julian R. Fitch, to be First Lieutenant, November 1, 1866, vice Steelhammer, promoted.

## THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thaddeus S. Kirtland, to be Captain, July 28, 1866, vice Forsyth, appointed Major of the 10th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Wanda, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1866, vice Kirtland, promoted.

## THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Ezra P. Ewers, to be Captain, September 12, 1866, vice Wagoner, deceased.

Second Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, to be First Lieutenant, September 12, 1866, vice Ewers, promoted.

First Lieutenant James Thompson, to be Captain, February 25, 1867, vice Plummer, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Joseph O. Coffman, to be First Lieutenant, December 14, 1866, vice Morris, the Regimental Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant William A. Kobbé, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, February 2, 1867, vice Ledyard, the Regimental Quartermaster.

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Second Lieutenant William A. Kobbé, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, February 2, 1867, vice Ledyard, the Regimental Quartermaster.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—On Thursday evening, the 28th ult., Companies A, E, G, K and I, composing the left wing of this regiment, assembled at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of drill. Major Fred. A. Mason was in command, and the companies were divided into six commands of ten files each. The movements gone through with included the manual of arms, including the loadings and firing, the plements and deployments, changing direction by right and left flanks, and the formation of the double column. The Major paid particular attention to the steadiness of the men, the rear rank and file closers being cautioned to keep their shoulders square to the front, and not to look about or talk. As the result of this the men were very attentive, and the various manoeuvres were very well executed. Among those who witnessed the drill were General Jourdan and ex-Colonel J. B. Woodward. Companies I and G did very well, and we were happy to notice quite an improvement in this latter company, which should be the best in the regiment, but does not always do as well as it can. Lieutenant Daniel, of Company G, was in command of the sixth company and did very well, with the exception of bringing his company into line before he should have. The drill as a whole was a very good one, and we think the left wing made a better appearance than the right did. This was the first occasion on which Major Mason has been in command of the battalion since his promotion, and we think the regiment have every reason to congratulate themselves on his efficiency, as well as that of their other field officers.

The drill was closed by the ceremony of dress parade, at which the men stood very steady. We must, however, except Company K, for when the music was passing down the line two men in the front rank of that company, thinking it was a good opportunity to blow their noses, proceeded to do so to the great detriment of the appearance of their company. They were, however, interrupted in this by Major Mason, who evidently did not think they had chosen a proper time no matter how severe their colds might have been. An order was read to the command announcing the consolidation of Companies K and F and E and A. We think this order was quite timely with regard to Company K, for if an organization is not under sufficient discipline to stand steady while the music is beating off, we think consolidation is the best thing for it.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The election for the position of Major of the Twenty-second regiment N. G., rendered vacant by the resignation of Major Edward M. Townsend, took place at the armory on Tuesday, April 2, Colonel Post presiding. Two informal ballots being taken, the result was as follows: Captain Porter, 8; Captain Wingate, 7; Captain Grant, 2; ex-Captain McGrath, 2. Captain Wingate having declined to be a candidate a second ballot was had, with the following result: Captain R. S. Grant, 14; Captain G. W. Wingate, 6; Captain W. J. A. McGrath, 4. Captains Grant and Wingate having declined in favor of Captain Porter, the formal vote was taken with the following result: Captain Josiah Porter, 18; Captain W. J. A. McGrath, 8; Captain R. S. Grant, 1. Whereupon Captain Porter was declared elected. He stated, however, that he would be obliged to defer giving a definite answer to the question as to whether he would accept the position. Captain Porter served through the war as Captain of the First Massachusetts Battery, and is now Captain of Company G, Twenty-second regiment. J. Langdon Ward, the recently appointed Adjutant, has also seen service, having been a Major of Colored Troops, and subsequently on General Andrew's staff.

The officers of the Twenty-second regiment have adopted an English force cap for undress fatigue to be worn on all regimental drills. This cap is something like the navy cap, but is without any visor.

At the guard mounting, on April 13th, the members of the regiment, both officers and privates, are requested to appear in full dress, with epaulettes and gaiters, and the officers to wear the new, and privates the old fatigue cap. On this occasion the following officers will act as Floor Committee: Officers of the Day, Captains Brown and Wingate; Lieutenants of the Guard, Walker and Freeland; Committees, Captains Palmer, Vose, Clannanald, Camp and Otis, Lieutenants Brower, Fate, Bussing, Walker, Demilt, Smith, Boardman, Franklin and Bussell.

The Music Committee have announced that no more tickets will be issued, that none will be sold at the door, and that those members desiring more tickets can only procure them from such as have not disposed of their quota.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Most of our readers who have not attended many of the drills of this regiment are doubtless of the opinion that it is one of the best if not the best regiment of the Second division, and in some particulars they would be correct, for no regiment in that command is composed of a better class of men. If, however, they think that the Twenty-third is half as well and carefully drilled as it should be, they are greatly mistaken. We have already said that we thought the Colonel of this regiment was neglecting it, and we are more fully impressed with this fact whenever we attend one of its battalion drills. We are willing and desirous of giving General Pratt all the credit he deserves for the services he rendered his country in the field, but it would seem as if his career of usefulness with the Twenty-third regiment was at an end, for we understand that he has been informed that it was the wish of the majority of his officers and men that he should resign, which, however, he has positively refused to do. It is reported that a very determined effort to induce him to tender his resignation is about to be made by both the officers and members of the regiment.

On Friday evening, March 29th, the commissioned officers, sergeant, and six files (including corporals) of the Twenty-third, assembled at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, for exercise in guard mounting and inspection. After the line was formed Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney C. Ward broke the battalion in column, and gave the orders for inspection. Brevet Brigadier-General Pratt, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and the Adjutant then passed down the left flank of the column around the rear-most company and up the right flank Lieutenant-Colonel Ward then inspected a few of the pieces in each company, the inspection being finished by the captains. This certainly was a very bungling piece of work. If General Pratt was inspector, why did he not inspect his regiment? and if Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was the inspector, why did General Pratt precede him in passing down the line, and why was the left flank of the various companies inspected first, or, in a word, why were not the regulations complied with? Companies C, A, I and B made a very good appearance.

The ceremony of guard mounting was subsequently gone through with, Adjutant Charles Hunter mounting the guard, assisted by Sergeant-Major John Plummer, Captain D. Van Ingen being the new, and Captain Charles E. Goldthwaite the old officer of the day.

Lieutenant Story commanding the new and Lieutenant Bunker the old guard. The details were brought on the ground and dressed by the First Sergeants, the Sergeant-Major going to the left of each detail after it had been aligned and verifying it. In reporting the guard as mounted to the Adjutant, the Sergeant-Major came out too far to the front; two paces would have been enough. When the music was beating off, the Adjutant should have stood at parade rest, and the ranks should have been closed before the guard was reported as formed. In wheeling by platoons they should have been halted after wheeling; if this had been done the break in the second platoon would have been remedied; as it was, the old guard was formed in three sections when it passed the officer of the day. The detail from the companies of the right wing formed the new, and that from those of the left the old guard. The music was furnished by the drum corps under the direction of Drum-Major Bruce, who has got his drummers in fine shape. When the music has passed down the line the Drum-Major should halt and regulate the movements of the music by his baton, and not by moving about himself.

The dress parade, which followed the guard mounting, was very well executed, the men standing unusually steady. The Twenty-third is as good a regiment as any man need wish for, but it stands sadly in need of an efficient Colonel.

FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the regimental armory for drill on the following days, viz.: Wednesday, April 17th; Wednesday, April 24th; Thursday, May 2d; Wednesday, May 8th; Wednesday, May 15th; Wednesday, May 22d. The companies will form in the armory at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., the right of each company resting on that portion of the musket case containing its arms. As soon as the companies are formed, the first sergeants will call the rolls, after which the first and second sergeants will distribute the muskets. In order to prevent confusion the strictest alliance will be preserved as soon as the companies commence to form. At 8 o'clock the color guard, right and left general guides and the drum corps, under the supervision of the Adjutant, will proceed to establish the regimental line in Washington Square, the right resting on the corner of Wooster and Fourth streets, and facing toward the north. At the same time the companies will march from the armory (separately) to the place of formation and halt opposite to their respective places in line. The first sergeants will then report to the Adjutant the number of files present, and as soon as the companies are equalized the regimental line will be formed. The drill over, the regiment will be marched back to the place of formation and dismissed, the line broken, and the companies will march to the armory separately, accompanied by the company drummers. In the armory each company will assume the position above indicated, the roll will be called, arms stacked and companies dismissed. If any absentees have left the ranks during the drill they must be reported immediately to the Adjutant. Commanders of companies will see that all the arms are returned to the armory, and that the instructions in this order are carried out, so far as their commands are concerned, in every particular. In case of rain on either of the days appointed, the drill will take place at the same time on the day following, if the streets are in condition for marching, otherwise no drill will take place until the next day mentioned in this order. Officers and privates will appear in full dress, and the attendance of all who have uniforms is expected.

On Wednesday, April 24, Company G, of this regiment, held an election for non-commissioned officers which resulted in the election of Harry Schick, First Sergeant, vice Dyraff, resigned, and Henry Leese, Sergeant, vice Schick, promoted.

DRUM-MAJOR BRUCE'S SOIREE.—The venerable armory of the Seventy-first regiment was made to witness another sight (than drilling) on last Tuesday evening, when gas was lighted and the ladies and gentlemen began to gather for the purpose of attending the complimentary soiree to Drum-Major Bruce. On this occasion the trap-door which conceals the stairs from those who are in the drill room was swung wide open, and before the evening was closed the large room was so full that it was thought advisable to put in a few leaves in the armory floor, but as the regimental engineer was not on hand to superintend the job, it was postponed for the present. As Drum-Major Bruce is claimed by the Seventy-first and Twenty-third regiments, the drum corps of both of these organizations, and also that of the Twenty-second, were on hand. One of the features of the evening was a grand tattoo (lights out), which, as the gas was not enlisted, it did not obey, given by the three corps above mentioned together, Bruce in person wielding the baton. For fear of being misunderstood, we will state that the entertainment consisted chiefly in dancing, which all appeared to enjoy, as the music was very good. Colonel Parmele, Major Rockafellar and the officers generally of the Seventy-first were present, and contributed largely to the enjoyability of the occasion. The various committees deserve special mention, but as we cannot print all their names, we will make no invidious distinction, merely saying that the Drum-Major's soiree was a credit to all concerned in it.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff of the several regiments of this brigade will assemble for instructions and drill (Casey's Tactics), at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Friday evening, April 26th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Brigadier-General Louis Burger announces that the following staff appointments have been made: Benj. S. Oshroff, Brigade Engineer, with the rank of Major; Sidney E. Morse, Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; J. M. C. Frolich, Brigade Paymaster, with the rank of Captain; William C. Dickel, Brigade Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain; D. B. St. John Roosa, Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major. Headquarters of the brigade are now located at 58 Bowery, where all official communications will be addressed hereafter to Captain J. M. C. Frolich, who will act as Brigade Inspector until further orders.

EIGHTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.—It is customary in most of the regiments of the First division to give during the season a complimentary concert to the leader of the regimental band. The turn of Mr. Wm. Robertson, leader of the Eighth regiment band, came on last Friday evening, Steinway Hall being chosen as the place where the event should take place. Although this concert was given under the patronage of the officers and members of the Eighth regiment, we think too little publicity was given to it, especially as Mrs. Marie Abbott and Messrs. Simpson, Morgan and Herr Smith had volunteered for the occasion. However, the hall was well filled by an appreciative audience, which had the pleasure of listening to a very fine concert. The opening piece, a Military Quickstep, dedicated to the Eighth regiment, and given by the band, accompanied by the full drum corps, was so well received that it was repeated by request at the close of the performance. Mrs. Abbott sang the Scotch song, "Come in and Shut the Door," in such fine style as to elicit an encore, to which she responded by singing "John Anderson." Mr. Simpson sang a cavatina, which was also encored. Mr. Geo. W.

## CONFIRMATION BY BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Langdon C. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Colonel Osborne Cross, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Michael R. Morgan, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

## TO BE COLONEL BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David B. McKibbin, U. S. Army and Captain in the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Raff, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in recruiting the Armies of the U. S., to date from March 13, 1865.

W. H. Palmer, to date from May 5, 1862.

Amiel W. Whipple, to date from July 21, 1862.

James St. C. Morton, to date from September 20, 1863.

J. L. Kirby Smith, to date from October 4, 1863.

Haldeman S. Putnam, to date from July 18, 1863.

Charles E. Cross, to date from June 5, 1863.

P. H. O'Rourke, to date from July 2, 1863.

Athur H. Dutton, to date from May 26, 1864.

Israel C. Woodruff, to date from March 13, 1865.

John D. Kurts, to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles S. Stewart, to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles S. Blunt, to date from March 13, 1865.

George H. Kendall, to date from March 13, 1865.

William B. Craigbill, to date from March 13, 1865.

James B. Whaler, to date from March 13, 1865.

David C. Houston, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., Major 11th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

ELECTIONS IN NINTH REGIMENT.—At an election for commissioned officers held by Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on Thursday evening, March 28, 1867, the following officers were unanimously chosen: First Lieutenant J. T. Fryer, elected Captain, vice D. W. Diggs, promoted to division staff; Second Lieutenant John A. Norman, elected First Lieutenant, vice Fryer, promoted; Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph F. Swords, elected Second Lieutenant, vice Norman, promoted. At an election for captain of Company F, of this regiment, held on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., at the regimental armory in Twenty-sixth street, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine presiding, William E. Van Wyck was unanimously elected captain. Captain William E. Van Wyck joined Company C, Seventh regiment, N. G., in 1860, and served with that command at Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1861 and 1862. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment New York Volunteers, and served honorably with that command in the Nineteenth corps. In August, 1863, at the expiration of the war, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States service with his regiment.

NINTH BRIGADE.—At an election held in Albany, March 29th, Colonel D. M. Woodhall, of the Tenth regiment N. G., was elected Brigadier-General of the Ninth brigade, Third division, in place of General John F. Rathbone, resigned.



Morgan played the overture from Wm. Tell, arranged as an organ solo, in his best style, Herr Smith following him with a solo on the clarinet. Mr. Hoffman also played "The Mocking Bird" on the piano. We think we have said enough to show that the concert was decidedly a first-class one. We have sometimes heard the officers of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades of the Second Division. There appeared to be some difference of opinion among the officers present as to the expediency and legitimacy of the meeting. No definite result was arrived at, but in order to give our readers a clear idea of the plan projected we publish a copy of the constitution which was offered for signature, and which was as follows:

SECOND DIVISION.—A meeting of the officers of this division was held at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord streets, on Friday evening of last week. The purpose of the meeting was to form an association of the officers of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades of the Second Division. There appeared to be some difference of opinion among the officers present as to the expediency and legitimacy of the meeting. No definite result was arrived at, but in order to give our readers a clear idea of the plan projected we publish a copy of the constitution which was offered for signature, and which was as follows:

ART. I. The title of this organization shall be, The Military Association of the Second Division, State of New York.

ART. II. The objects of this Association are the establishment of a military library, the advancement of military instruction by means of lectures and essays on military subjects, the promotion of unity and social intercourse between the officers of the division, and for the purpose of communicating with the public authorities and civil officers upon subjects connected with the rights, interests, and welfare of the National Guard.

ART. III. All commissioned officers in this division shall be regular members of the organization upon submitting these articles and the payment of one dollar to the treasurer thereof.

ART. IV. Any officer of the Army of the United States, or any person who has been a commissioned officer in the service of the United States or of this State, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, or who has been on the retired list, or any professor of the Military Academy at West Point, may be elected an honorary member of this association, providing that not more than five negative votes are cast at said election. Honorary members shall not vote at any election for officers, nor will they be liable for the payment of dues, but shall have all other rights and privileges of membership.

ART. V. Each regular member shall pay to the treasurer as dues fifty cents per month, and one dollar for absence from each lecture; and for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the incidental expenses of the association, each member of the association will pay the amounts arranged according to grade as follows, as fines for absence from any improvement meeting or drill ordered by the division commander: All officers with the rank of lieutenant, fifty cents; all officers (line and staff) with the rank of captain, one dollar; all field or staff officers with the rank of field officers, two dollars; all general officers, four dollars. For proper cause the Board of Directors may remit any fine incurred under this article. So much of this article as relates to fines for absence from said improvement meetings will not take effect until two-thirds of all commissioned officers of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades become members of the organization.

ART. VI. The presiding officer of this Association, its Board of Directors, Executive Committee or other subordinate branch, shall be the senior officer of this Division present at the hour named for any assembly thereof under the provisions of this constitution. The Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected by a majority vote of all the members present at a meeting to be held for that purpose on the second Wednesday of December of each year, the periods chosen to fill said positions for this year to hold office until the — of January, 1868, or until their successors are elected. Each officer, together with the general officers and the commanders of regiments and battalions shall constitute a Board of Directors, any seven of whom shall constitute a quorum. Said Board shall appoint professors, procure lecturers, and provide for public meetings, have control of the library and finances, and shall appoint an Executive Committee, and, when considered necessary, a Librarian.

ART. VII. There shall be chosen professors or lecturers on the following subjects:

- 1st, On Army Organization and Military History.
- 2d, On Strategy, Logistics, and Grand Tactics.
- 3d, On Military Law.
- 4th, On Regulation, Forms, and Administrative Duties.
- 5th, On Reconnaissance, Outposts, and Picket Duty.
- 6th, On Target Practice, Light Troops, and Skirmishing.
- 7th, On Military Engineering.
- 8th, On Artillery and Artillery Projectiles.
- 9th, On Cavalry.
- 10th, On Infantry.

ART. VIII. The Executive Committee shall consist of three or more members as the Board of Directors may elect, and will be selected by said Board from the organization at large. Said committee shall have charge of such affairs as shall be committed to it by said Board, and said committee shall prepare and submit from time to time such reports as said Board of Directors may require.

ART. IX. The library shall be located in such place as the Board of Directors shall determine. Books, charts, designs, maps, &c., may be deposited thereon, and shall be sacredly preserved, and will be opened to the use of all members of this Association, subject to such regulations as the Board of Directors may decide.

ART. X. Regular business meetings will be held in pursuance of the by-laws. Special meetings will be called by the Recording Secretary, by order of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or by the written request of any five members of the Association.

ART. XI. Semi-annual reports of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be submitted for the information of the Association, on the meetings in May and January of each year.

ART. XII. Any member of this organization may be expelled for ungentlemanly or unofficer-like conduct, or for the non-payment of fines or dues, by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the organization.

ART. XIII. The Board of Directors may make such by-laws as may be appropriate under this constitution.

ART. XIV. These articles shall be signed by each member of this Association, and the same shall not be altered except at a regular meeting, and upon notice given in writing at the next previous regular meeting.

This constitution was signed by only a portion of the officers present. The date for the next meeting of this association has not been given.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—We have been shown a very pretty design for the new uniform hat of the Seventy-first regiment. It consists of an eight pointed star surmounted with a claw, in which is held a blue ball, and above this is a white pompon, which is smaller at the base than the top. Around the lower portion of the star are leaves, and at the foot of the claw there is an eagle, a leaf being on either side of him. The figures 71 are on the face of the star in raised letters, the words AMERICAN GUARD being on a scroll under the star. This ornament is so arranged that the claw rises above the upper rim of the hat. The design is certainly a very meritorious one, and is meeting with considerable favor.

DRILL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. In accordance with orders the men did not wear their turbans, and, therefore, no lack of uniformity was noticed in the particular of caps, unless the peculiar manner in which some of the men roll them may be so considered. Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Thorpe was in command, assisted by Adjutant Leonard, eight companies being present, of some ten files each. We think the uniform of this regiment is a very dashing one, but the baggy, red pants are necessary to complete it, for light-colored or Scotch plaid pants look oddly on a man in a company of Zouaves, and yet we noticed men thus out of uniform in the eighth company, the men with the plaid pants wearing a sergeant's chevrons.

In commencing the march, the members of this regiment made the first step a stamp, instead of the step it should be. Now as this stamping is a relic of the training day soldiers, we recommend our veterans, who have been in actual service to drop it at once. The movements were executed with sufficient rapidity, although the men were not as steady as we would have liked to see them. The wheeling of the companies while on the march was very handsome. When the column was closed on the first division right in front the officer commanding that division dressed it to the right instead of the left, and when it was played on the first division left in front the captain commanding the fourth division dressed his division to the left.

Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall was present during the drill

superintending the execution of the movements. At the close of the evolutions, the General, attended by his staff, reviewed the battalion. The appearance of the line during the review was somewhat marred by the unsteadiness of the men, although in other respects the regiment did well. Among those who witnessed the drill were Major-General Shaler, who was in citizen's clothes, being accompanied by Majors Fowler and Diggs, of his staff, and Major Lockwood, late U. S. V.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We noticed last week the presentation to this regiment of a National flag by Brigadier-General Chas. W. Darling, of Governor Fenton's staff, as the representative of the State. General Darling's speech on this occasion was quite an eloquent one, as well as highly complimentary to the regiment. Colonel Farrar's reply was too laudatory to his command to suit our taste; not because the regiment did not deserve it, but because he was its Colonel. After the presentation the companies were reduced from fifteen to twelve files front, and several movements were gone through with in a highly creditable manner. All available space not absolutely needed for drilling was occupied by the spectators, of whom there was an unusually large number. In the course of the evening General Darling reviewed the battalion, which made a very handsome appearance, the men standing very steady. Although the regiment passed in review twice, the band did not wheel out as it should have done. After the review the battalion was exercised in the school of the battalion, and acquitted itself very handsomely.

COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).—At a special meeting held at the armory on Tuesday, April 2d, for the purpose of mustering this company into the State service, forty-two members were mustered as present. The following-named gentlemen are officers of the company: Colonel John W. Marshall, Captain; W. H. H. Wilcox, First Lieutenant; Samuel Carson, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Frank M. Clark, First Sergeant; William McKee, Second Sergeant; William A. Kerr, First Corporal; John McKee, Second Corporal; Richard Chalmers, Third Corporal; William Andrews, Fourth Corporal. All of the above have served in the Union Army during the Rebellion, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. The regular meeting night for drill and instruction is Thursday of each week. Young men of respectability are cordially invited to join, as the company is desirous of reaching the maximum as soon as possible. It is the aim of the members to make this one of the best companies of the First division.

COMPANY H, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the members and ex-members of this company, Captain Teets commanding, was held in the officers' room of the Twelfth regiment armory, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., quite a number of the friends of the company being also present. The meeting was intended as a company reunion, and also for the purpose of presenting Captain Glenn, who formerly commanded this company, with a gold watch and chain. The presentation was made in due form by Captain Teets on behalf of his company, Captain Glenn replying in a very feeling manner. The watch having been presented, and the speeches made, the company and the guests adjourned to another room in the armory, where a very bountiful repast had been prepared, which was thoroughly discussed by those present; among whom were Major McAfee, Captains Gillon and Howe, and others. Captain Teets was very attentive to the wants of his guests, being ably seconded by Sergeants Moore and McKelvy. Company H, has long been known as one of the most social companies in the regiment, and is, besides, taking a good standing as a military organization.

SURPRISE IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Company G, of this regiment, Captain Gilon commanding, were surprised at the regimental armory on last Tuesday evening. The surprisers on this occasion were the Mutual Social Club, some hundred members of which were present. The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, Captain Gilon undertook the management of the affair on the part of the company, and A. H. Gening as the representative of the Mutual Club, when all went merry as a marriage bell. Of course, both surprisers and surprised danced and enjoyed themselves, and didn't want to go when the more sedate ones wanted to break up the party, which they did not succeed in doing until long after midnight. As this is the second surprise which Company G has recently had, those friends of the company who wish to astonish them must get up something decidedly novel.

EIGHTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.—A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to incorporate the Eighth Regiment Association. The incorporators are: Joshua M. Varian, William S. Carr, John W. Avery, Samuel Gregory, C. G. Blauvelt, George D. Scott, William Robinson, M. P. Dorah, John Appleton, James G. Dimond, David Knight, John S. Read and David G. Allen. The purposes of the association are the "building, maintaining and managing an armory for the said regiment, with drill, company and other rooms in said building, in the City of New York. The capital stock is fixed at a sum not less than three hundred thousand dollars, the corporation to commence operation when fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereon actually paid in.

DRILL OF THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The left wing of this regiment, composed of companies F, G, K and H, assembled at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of Friday, the 29th inst., for purposes of drill. Colonel J. D. Krebbs was in command, assisted by Major Steinway and Adjutant Meyer. The regiment made a very good appearance, the companies each parading a front of twenty-two files. The movements, with some few exceptions, were well executed, the entire drill being a decided improvement on that of the right wing, which recently took place at the same place.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—A drill of this regiment, consisting of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and six files from each, took place at the State Arsenal on Wednesday evening. The 113 movements prescribed to be performed at the inspection of the Third brigade were gone through with in two hours, and fire, including rests.

An exhibition drill of this regiment will be given at the arsenal on the 15th inst.

THE DRUM CORPS CONTEST.—We have been shown the articles of agreement between the drum corps of the Fifth and Twelfth regiments, from which it appears that the trial of skill will come off between the 5th and 16th of next May, the place to be named hereafter. There are to be four judges and one referee. No bugles are to be used during the trial. We understand that the drum corps of the Twelfth will muster sixteen and that of the Fifth thirty men for the trial.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Wm. Ward, commanding this brigade, has ordered that the commanding officers of the regiments of this brigade furnish him with consolidated reports showing the strength of their respective commands at each battalion drill held since the commencement of the year. It is also ordered that in future

a consolidated report be sent to brigade headquarters by the commanding officer of each regiment, within two days after each regimental, brigade or division parade or inspection, and each battalion drill.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, President of the New York State Military Association, has received a large number of replies to his letter, a copy of which appeared in our issue of the 16th ult. All the officers who have thus far been heard from agree on disapproving the provision of the Militia bill giving the appointment of brigade commanders to the major-generals commanding divisions.

DRILLS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal on the 18th inst., and a battalion drill at the same place on the evening of the 10th inst. On the latter occasion the proposed uniform will be exhibited to the members of the regiment.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.—Several of the companies of the Forty-seventh intend to compete for the prize offered by the Kings County Volunteer Association, of which Brevet Major-General B. L. Molinoux is President.

TROUBLE IN THE FIRST DIVISION.—Rumor has it that one of the Colonels of this division will shortly be placed under arrest and tried for drunkenness on duty. The officer alluded to has declined to resign, although requested to do so by his officers and the General commanding his brigade.

ELECTION IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—An election will be held at the armory of this regiment at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 13th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston Satterlee. Major Knox McAfee is mentioned as the most prominent candidate for the position.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A class is now forming in the fourth company of this regiment for instruction during the summer months in bayonet exercise. About thirty men have already joined the class, of which Captain William H. Kipp is to act as instructor.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 1, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending March 30, 1867:

##### THIRTY-SECOND BRIGADE.

Timothy E. Ellsworth, Inspector, March 15, 1867, original appointment.

##### ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Hubert D. Rose, with rank of Captain, March 20, 1867, original appointment.

##### SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Freck, Captain, March 6, 1867, vice James Brady, absent from district.  
Richard Fowler, Second Lieutenant, March 6, 1867, vice Thomas Hoxey, absent from district.

##### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John G. Kille, Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1867, vice Lewis Schiamp, declined.

##### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Eugene Miller, First Lieutenant, March 9, 1867, vice Enos Ackerman, unqualified.  
Jonathan Curry, Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1867, vice Eugene Miller, promoted.

##### FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

M. R. St. John Dillon Lee, Chaplain, March 1, 1867, vice James Nichols, deceased.

##### FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Richard Foster, First Lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Frank Fringnitz, promoted.

##### SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alfred Spear, First Lieutenant, March 1, 1867, vice A. C. Francis, appointed Adjutant.

##### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Henry M. Collyer, Adjutant, February 25, 1867, vice Cleary, term expired with resignation of Colonel.  
Diederick Bahr, First Lieutenant, February 25, 1867, vice Ording, supernumerary.  
Jacob Haras, Second Lieutenant, February 25, 1867, vice Bohn, promoted.

Herman H. Mullers, Second Lieutenant, February 25, 1867, vice Klattenbooff, supernumerary.  
George F. Hartman, Captain, February 23, 1867, original vacancy.

John D. Clausen, First Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, vice Geo. F. Hartman promoted.  
Henry Abel, Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, original vacancy.

John F. Meyer, Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, original vacancy.  
Michael Isenman, Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, original vacancy.

John C. Offinger, Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1867, original vacancy.  
George Landwehr, Captain, March 4, 1867, original vacancy.

George Asry, Chaplain, March 3, 1867, vice Adams, resigned.  
Christopher P. Korner, Quartermaster, March 3, 1867, vice McManis, resigned.

John H. Landwehr, First Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, original vacancy.  
Wm. H. Kronski, Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1867, vice J. H. Landwehr, promoted.

SQUADRON OF WASHINGTON GRAYS, FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.  
John W. Kettleman, Captain, March 11, 1867, vice S. M. Swift, promoted Major.

John M. Moses, First Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, vice Phillips, deceased.  
Alfred B. Lippincott, Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original vacancy.

John R. Coats, Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, vice J. M. Moses, promoted.  
Edward B. Conlon, Captain, March 11, 1867, original vacancy.

William Gray, First Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original vacancy.  
Matthew O. Connel, Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1867, original vacancy.

Stellius M. Swift, Major, March 8, 1867, original vacancy.

##### ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. M. Gregg, Colonel, March 14, 1867, original appointment.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 30, 1867:

March 26th, Third regiment of Infantry, First Lieutenant Augustine O'Neil.

March 26th, Third regiment of Infantry, Captain Morris Dietrich.

March 25th, Twelfth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston Satterlee.

March 29th, Sixteenth regiment of Infantry, Quartermaster Benjamin R. Hobson, Jr.

March 30th, Fifty-second regiment of Infantry, Second Lieutenant Paul Rosengarden.

March 29th, Fifty-sixth regiment of Infantry, Second Lieutenant George O. Colt.

March 29th, Fifty-sixth regiment of Infantry, Second Lieutenant Peter A. Waddy.

March 27th, First regiment of Cavalry, Captain John Otto.

March 25th, First brigade of Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp Charles W. Whitley.



**THE FORT PHIL. KEARNEY MASSACRE.**—The St. Louis *Republican's* special correspondent at St. Joseph gives the following account of the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre, received by the commissioners sent to investigate the matter, from the Sioux Indians: "The Sioux drew our men out of the fort and killed them all. Our men fought like tigers, and would not have been overcome so easily if they had not kept so close together. The combatants were so mixed up that the Indians killed several of their own party with their arrows. The bravery of our bugler is much spoken of, he having killed several Indians by beating them on the head with his bugle. They say that there were only sixteen Sioux and four Cheyennes killed on the field, but after they encamped ninety-four warriors died of their wounds, and of three hundred others wounded half of them were expected to die. One big Sioux chief was among the killed. They mention a man on a white horse who cut off an Indian's head with a single stroke of his sabre, and say that when reinforcements left the fort for the battle ground they (the Indians) retired, having had enough of fighting. There were 2,000 Indians engaged in the fight, and the strength of the concentrated tribes is reported at 2,800 lodges, which are now moving toward the Yellowstone River and the Missouri River."

The Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to Congress, saying that at the last session application was made for an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the expense of the Commissioners sent by the President into the Indian country to prevent, if possible, a general Indian war, but owing to many circumstances this was not made. The object sought to be accomplished by this Commission is deemed to be of very much importance, owing to the fact that there is a feeling of discontent among the Indian tribes. It is well known that many of the tribes are not disposed to go to war. The great object of the Commission was to find out the tribes that are friendly, so that the hostile tribes may be left to themselves. A general Indian war would be a great calamity, but it is possible some hostile tribes ought to be chastised, and by separating the friendly from the unfriendly this could be done without much trouble or expense.

**ENGLAND ARMING.**—An English journal says: At no time since the Russian war has the establishment of Woolwich arsenal been more actively engaged than at present, notwithstanding the numerous new resources of improved machinery and mechanism, which have advanced with the time. A moderate supply of the new rifles and ammunition is dispatched by the ordnance store vessels to the whole of the out stations, and in cases of emergency, by railway and other means. On Friday night a large number of cases of the new cartridges and ammunition were sent off from Woolwich arsenal as a reserve for the army in Ireland.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**LANGDON—CREAMER.**—On Wednesday evening, April 3d, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS L. LANGDON, Captain First U. S. Artillery, to HATTIE M. only daughter of William G. Creamer, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### DIED.

**STANLEY.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., on the 23d inst., WILLIE, youngest child of Brevet Captain William and Gertrude Stanley, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

### NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and incontestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel. Officers of the Army and Navy are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** of this Continent. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.

N. D. MORGAN, President.  
T. T. MERWIN, V. President.  
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

### WHAT IS A SEWING MACHINE?

It is a machine for making clothes and doing Sewing of all kinds.

Does it make the same kind of a stitch that a lady makes with her needle?

No; it makes other kinds.

What are they called?

"Lock Stitch," "Chain Stitch" and "Double Chain Stitch."

What is the difference?

Here is a picture of the Lock Stitch, as the thread looks when stitched into the cloth, only this is made larger and coarser that you may see it better.



No. 1.—LOCK STITCH.

It is made with two threads, one on each side of the cloth, and "locked" together in the centre.

Hence it is called the "Lock Stitch." It cannot be pulled out, nor unravelled, and there is only a single line of thread on each side of the seam.

Is the seam strong and firm?

Yes; just as firm as the cloth when properly made.

It is the principal stitch made by sewing machines since their first invention.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

About two yards and one half.

What is the principal machine that makes the Lock Stitch?

#### THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.

What is the "Chain Stitch"?

Here is a picture of it.



No. 2.—CHAIN STITCH.

It is such a stitch as the ladies make in knitting and crocheting, and it can be unravelled in the same way.

Is it much used in Sewing?

No; because the seam made with it pulls out so easily. Think of garments coming apart when one is in the street.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

About four and a half yards; or nearly twice as much as the "Lock Stitch."

What is the principal machine making this stitch?

The Wilcox & Gibbs.

What is the "Double Chain Stitch"?

It is very much like the Single Chain Stitch, but is made with two threads.

Here is a picture of it.



No. 3.—DOUBLE CHAIN STITCH.

Can it be unravelled?

Yes; and shows a ridge on one side.

What makes that ridge on the under side of the seam?

It is the looping and knotting of the two threads used.

Does that do any harm?

Yes; it wears off when garments are washed and ironed. It does not look well unless as embroidery.

No one would like a handkerchief hemmed with it, or any seam made that shows. A handsome stitch, you know, only shows a single line of thread.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

About six and one half (6½) yards. The most of any machine.

What machine makes this stitch?

The Grover and Baker.

Who use Sewing Machines?

The Wheeler & Wilson are used by Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed.

How many Wheeler and Wilson machines have been sold?

Nearly 300,000.

How fast can the machine work?

The WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY has prepared tables showing, by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	BY MACHINE.		BY HAND.	
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.
Gentlemen's Shirts...1	16	14	26	
Frock Coats.....2	38	16	35	
Satin Vests.....1	14	7	19	
Linen Vests.....0	48	3	14	
Cloth Pants.....0	51	3	10	
Summer Pants.....0	38	2	50	
Silk Dress.....1	13	8	27	
Merino Dress.....1	4	8	27	
Calico Dress.....0	57	6	37	
Chemise.....1	1	10	31	
Moreen Skirt.....0	35	7	28	
Muslin Skirt.....0	30	7	1	
Drawers.....0	28	4	6	
Night Dress.....1	7	10	2	
Silk Apron.....0	15	4	16	
Plain Apron.....0	9	1	26	

#### NUMBER OF STITCHES PER MINUTE.

	By Hand.	With Machine.	Ratio.
Stitching fine Linen.....23	640	28	
Stitching Satin.....24	520	22	
Stitching Silk.....30	350	18	
Seaming fine Cloth.....18	594	15	
Patent Leather, fine Stitching. 7	175	25	
Fitting Ladies' Gaiters.....28	510	18	
Stitching Shoe Vamps.....10	210	21	
Binding Hats.....33	374	11	

When the machines are driven by power, the ratio is much higher—1,500 and 2,000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average.

Think how much time is saved by using the machines.

#### MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

The proportion of thread used in making the various stitches is as follows:

"Lock Stitch," 1; "Chain Stitch," 1 8-10ths; "Double Chain Stitch," 2 5-10ths.

Prob. 1. If a "Lock Stitch" machine uses 10 cents worth of thread and silk in a day, how much would it use in a year of 300 working days? Answer, \$30.

Prob. 2. How much would a "Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing. Answer, \$54.

Prob. 3. How much would a "Double Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing. Answer, \$75 worth.

Prob. 4. There will be ultimately at least a million of sewing machines used in the country; at the above rate, what value of thread and silk would be used annually if all of one kind were used? Answer, "Lock Stitch," \$30,000,000; "Chain Stitch," \$54,000,000; "Double Chain Stitch," \$75,000,000.

Prob. 5. What value of thread would be wasted by the "Chain Stitch"? Answer, \$24,000,000.

Prob. 6. What value would be wasted by the "Double Chain Stitch"? Answer, \$45,000,000.

Prob. 7. If there be 6,000,000 of families in the United States, how much would it cost to send each a weekly newspaper at \$1 50. Answer, \$9,000,000.

Prob. 8. How much to send a monthly magazine at \$2. Answer, \$12,000,000.

Prob. 9. How much would remain of the \$45,000,000 of waste, for Missionary, Educational and Charitable purposes? Answer, \$24,000,000.

Is it wicked to waste things? Yes.

Then what sewing machine should be used? Answer, "WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE."

## THE GALAXY

FOR APRIL 15, 1867,

This twenty-fourth number completes the third volume and the first year of THE GALAXY. The same general character which has marked the magazine in the past will be maintained in the future. With constantly increasing resources, THE GALAXY will aim to keep pace with the growth of literary taste in the country, and to aid in encouraging whatever is truest and most progressive in American letters.

The present number contains the second installment of STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN, the new story by Mrs. Edwards, the author of "Archie Lovell," another part of WAITING FOR THE VERDICT Mrs. E. H. Davis' new story; and the following articles:

THE FATHER'S RING. By S. S.  
HEALTH FOR CITIES. By Pharoellus Church.  
SOME LOVER'S CLEAR DAY. By John Weiss.  
THE FACTS ABOUT M. DU CHAILLU. By W. Winwood Reade.

VITTORIA COLONNA. By Anna Cora Ritchie.  
LITERATURE AND THE PEOPLE. By Eugene Benson.

BERMUDA AND THE BLOCKADE. By Charles Hallock.

ALWAYS LOVE. By William Winter.

WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.

NEBULE. By the Editor.

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FAMOUS AMERICANS OF MODERN TIMES.  
MADAM RECAMIER.  
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CONGRESS AND THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The price of THE GALAXY is \$5 a year; 30 cents a number. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,  
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—OF EDWARD ALFORD, of the City of Dublin, Ireland. When last heard from he had been honorably discharged from the United States Navy with the rank of Acting Master. Address by letter or personally No. 128 Third Avenue, New York, care of Edward J. Brady.

**FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE** GRATIS to Clergymen, Teachers, Sewing Women, and others, sending us orders for two machines, in towns where we have no agent. Send for circular. No. 587 Broadway.

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